LEIGHTON. DEL
SWAIN SC.

THE ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE
FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

PUBLISHED AT 108, NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, 17s. 6d. POST FREE.

No. 6.—Vol. I. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1869. Threepence.

STEAM ROAD ROLLERS.

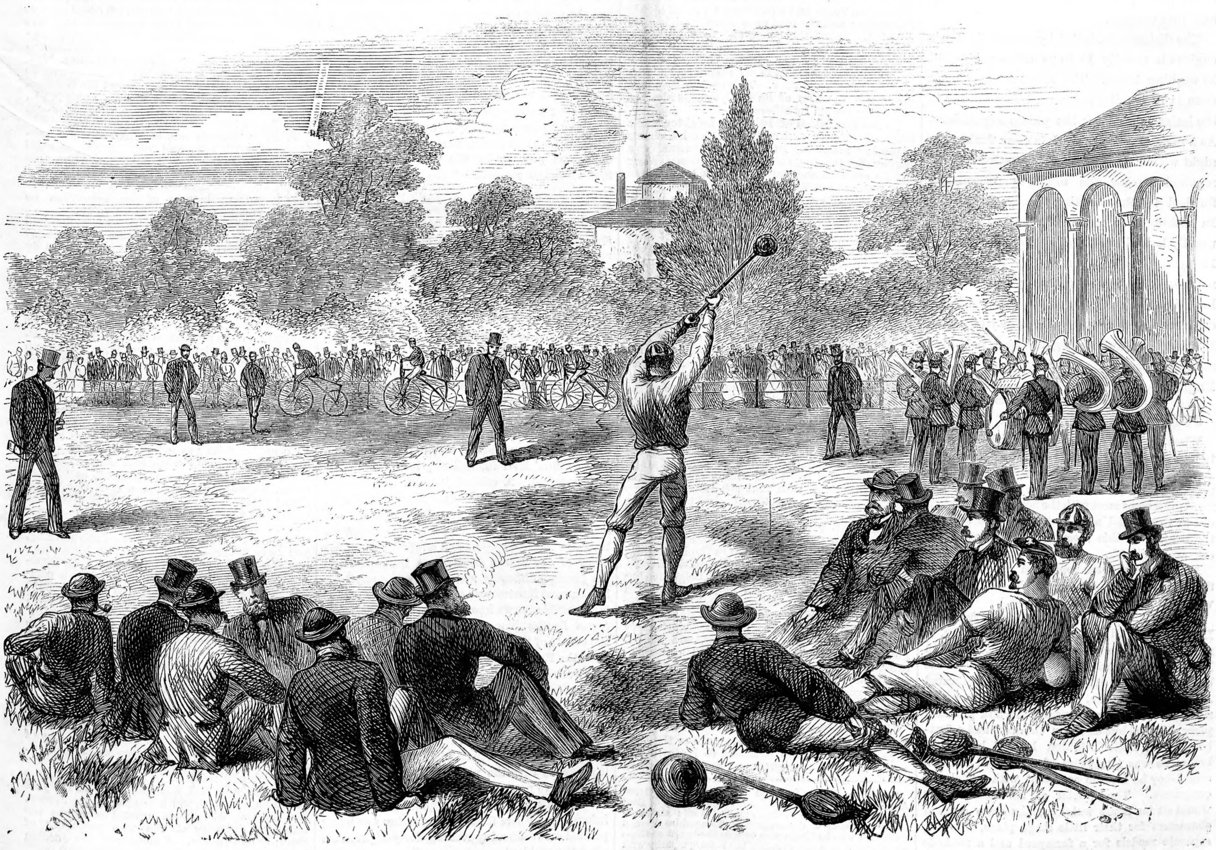
The readiness of the French to encourage and adopt improvements in every branch of mechanical industry, compared with the sluggishness of our home authorities, is very remarkably evinced in the modern history of road making. The application of steam power to this purpose is of recent date, the first steam roller having been made in this country in 1863. At the present time eight such machines are actively employed in Paris, while throughout England there are but three in use, and the importance of the new and speedy means of road making is still gravely debated by our different civic corporations.

Although we are so far behind our active neighbours in promoting the development of skilful contrivances and appliances, and in taking advantage of mechanical ingenuity wherever it presents itself, it is but fair to our engineers that their share in a great modern improvement should be clearly understood. It is no fault of theirs if the valuable suggestions and experiments they make are neglected, or only appreciated by the foreigner.

We are too prone to admire the productions of the Continent and compare them with those of England, to the disadvantage of the latter, when in many cases they have their origin in this country.

Railway carriages, for instance, are frequently cited as being more comfortable and of better make in Germany and Russia than with us, it not being patent to the world that the rolling stock of many of the principal foreign lines is supplied from our Midland Counties. If any difference exist in the construction of carriages made by English firms for home and foreign use it is attributable to the orders given by the British and Continental Railway Companies, the latter being more willing to adopt new forms and contrivances than the former. The application of steam power to road making is another case in point. The well-made roadways of Paris deservedly excite the admiration of all visitors to that capital. They are acknowledged to be better than those of any of our towns. Nevertheless the means by which they are made so perfectly were suggested by Englishmen; they are macadamised, McAdam's system being strictly adhered to, and they are consolidated by steam rollers; there is consequently no sufficient reason for their recognised superiority other than the apathy of our home authorities and the energetic management of municipal affairs abroad.

The first patent for improvement in machinery for rolling roads was granted to William Clark, Engineer-in-Chief to the Justices of Calcutta, and William Fothergill Batho, of Birmingham, and is dated 21st December, 1863. The patentees therein propose "to make a machine in the form of an ordinary perambulator, with two back wheels or rollers and one front wheel or roller, the said wheels or rollers being so placed that the front or guiding one covers the space between



ATHLETICS AT DERBY.—THROWING THE HAMMER. *(See page 92).*

the back ones.'' It was upon this plan that the Road Roller already referred to was made by Mr. T. Worsdell, and, having been tried in the streets of Birmingham, was sent out to Calcutta in 1863. The new application of steam power excited attention in Paris, and on 13th October, 1864, a patent was taken out by E. Gellerat & Co. for a steam roller with two wheels, ''on which the apparatus travels and is supported, and which when worked by the engine propel it in either direction, and will also steer it when their axles are moved out of the parallel and caused to converge at the ends.'' This modification of the earlier design is that which is now employed in Paris. Enquiry into the merits of the English and French machines leaves little doubt as to which is the superior, while the dates above stated confirm the priority of the novel appliance most indisputably in favour of the English engineers.

In 1867 W. T. Carrington, David Thomson, and Thomas Aveling drew up specifications of different improvements they had each made in Steam Road Rollers. It is still, however, an open question whether perfection has been attained. The most essential requirements in such machines appear to be complete control, facility of turning, and equality of pressure. The engineer who shall supply an engine fulfilling these conditions will have the merit of excelling his predecessors hitherto. That such a Road Roller can be produced we have no doubt; indeed, it would be ignoring all precedents to disbelieve in it. The result of recent experiments in Newhall-street proved that the machine then tried was in many respects imperfect, either in design or mechanical construction.

As showing the importance of the adoption of Steam Road Rollers, even as a matter of economy, we have the experience of the Paris workings given in a paper recently read at the Birmingham Institution of Mechanical Engineers. It is stated that the cost of horse rolling is 14d. per ton per mile, and rolling by steam power, including all expenses, only half that amount.

The distance travelled by one of the Paris engines is usually 15 to 20 miles per day of 10 working hours. The speed of working is from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour, being limited to the latter amount by the public regulations. As a general rule the work is done during the night within the city, and the portion of road repaired during the night is completely finished by the morning ready for traffic. In making new roads, the broken stone is usually laid down in a single layer of 10 to 12 inches thickness, and this thickness of material can be satisfactorily rolled. We have been led to make these remarks being convinced of the very great utility of Steam Road Rollers, and hoping to see a perfected machine brought generally into use in England.

JOHN LEIGHTON, ESQ., F.S.A.

When the history of Art in England shall come to be written, the rise and progress of Decorative Art in the nineteenth century will form an important chapter, and those men who have aided its advancement meet with the honourable mention due to them; and none, perhaps, more so than the subject of this memoir, whose portrait we engrave this week.

Mr. John Leighton was born on the 15th of September, 1822, in St. James's, Westminster, where his family have long resided.

Of Scotch descent, our artist came from the Leightons of Ulysses-haven, in Forfarshire, a family that for many centuries, like true North Britons, were anti-Episcopalians; though the brightest member of the stock was the celebrated Archbishop Leighton, of Glasgow, a man whose name is still famous for moderation and practical piety. The eldest of seven children, and a first-born child, little Leighton learned his letters before he was two years of age; and whilst a school-boy he became an adept with pencil and compasses. The quieter of his schoolfellows would sit for hours watching him draw original characters for their little stage plays, also the separate models for a farmyard and a roadside inn, the whole of the accessories for which, drawn, coloured, and cut-out (proper), he produced before he had reached his twelfth year. Being rather short-sighted, field sports were less attractive to him than books and engravings, over which many years were presumed to have been wasted; at least, so thought his paternal grandfather, who entertained a wholesome distrust of the blandishments of Art, though his own brother-in-law, James Baynes,* the grandfather on the maternal side of our John Leighton, was an artist of repute in his time.

Like most attempts in art, Mr. Leighton's early essays were made at home and in secret; the first being heroic enough—a series of outline drawings, illustrative of ''Richard Cœur-de-Lion and the Third Crusade,'' in competition for an Art Union prize. This was followed by another set, considered of sufficient merit to be published by a Bond Street bookseller, in 1844, as ''By a Young Artist;'' a work that may be said to have decided the future avocation of the man, and which led to the completion of a large cartoon, representing ''the Bishop of Salisbury and Crusaders arriving in sight of Jerusalem,'' for the Westminster Hall competition.

About this time Mr. Leighton entered the studio of the late Mr. Howard, where he applied himself in a desultory manner in drawing pretty much as he pleased. He rarely went to the Royal Academy, except to the lectures of the professors. As a near and dear friend, Mr. Faraday, the great chemist, was often referred to for advice by the subject of these remarks, and always with the best results. To his kindly encouragement and counsel much of his progress was due; as he particularly inculcated the desire ''of being useful and practical whilst following the bent of one's inclination.'' After drawing from the life in the *atelier* of the late Thomas Seddon, with several now well-known men, Mr. Leighton produced another cartoon in competition for an Art Union oil picture—''May Day, A.D. 1517;'' a work which was exhibited in Pall Mall in 1845, and, at the time, gave rise to much controversy. It is engraved in the *Illustrated London News* of May 5th, 1860.

Prior to 1850 he produced several *brochures*, and amongst them a series, in outline, illustrative of ordinary domestic life, entitled ''Money,'' a work dedicated to ''Arthur Pendennis;'' and another, of a serio-comic character, a strong satire on the efforts of Mr. H. Cole, who, under the pseudonym of ''Felix Summerly,'' was producing ''art manufactures,'' said to be founded upon ''details directly deduced from nature.'' In ''The Comic Art Manufactures,'' principles as well as things were well hit off, and much wisdom mingled with fun.

From the poetical to the practical there often exists a wide space. To reduce this and aid the art-workman, on May 1st, 1850, Mr. Leighton, in connection with Mr. Ford, Madox Brown, Professor Donaldson, Sir Digby Wyatt, Mr. Scott Russell, Mr. Charles Lucy, and others, founded the first drawing and modelling school for artisans; Prince Albert being the President, and Mr. Cave Thomas the head master. Schools at Camden Town and at Islington proved highly successful; and the seed once sown rapidly germinated. To aid the cause, and to advance art generally, Mr. Leighton published a quarto volume, entitled ''Suggestions in Design,'' a book of ornamental examples in all styles, and a work of great practical utility. This book (now out of print) was the first of its kind, and its idea has since been copied by others.

To the Exhibition of 1851 Mr. Leighton was a large contributor and aider, most of his clients obtaining rewards. In the arrangement of a portion of its contents he assisted Mr. Owen Jones; but its conceits and extravagancies he satirized in a *brochure* entitled ''The Rejected Art Manufactures.'' Since 1851 Mr. Leighton has been a worker and exhibitor in all the international displays, as executive officer and artist doing his best. He obtained, in 1851, a Fine Art Jury award; in 1855, a First-class Medal at Paris; and, in 1862, First-class and Service Medals; and again, a First-class in Paris, 1867; in 1869 being made an Honorary Member of the Académie Nationale of France.

Of designs and decorative (apart from architectural and monumental) works, Mr. Leighton has executed a vast number, which, in some form or another, find a home in every household, from the palace to the peasant's cottage. The late Prince Consort, in 1851, presented most of the crowned heads with a small shield, commemorative of the event of the year, which was designed by our artist, and worked in metal by Elkingtons; and, in 1862, he received a commission from the Art Union of London for a tazza, to commemorate the deeds of H. R. H. the Prince Consort (then just dead), to be executed in ceramic ware. Respecting this work the Queen wrote to the Council, assuring them that she ''valued it very highly,'' and, at the same time, desired to have more copies forwarded to her. It is a pity, perhaps, that this latter work was not also produced in relief, as also the shields of ''Shakespeare'' and ''The Seasons,'' so well known in the New York, Manchester, Dublin, and Paris Exhibitions.

In liberal Art institutions Mr. Leighton has been an earnest worker. He helped to establish a free exhibition of pictures, which existed for several years; and, in conjunction with his friend Mr. Fenton, to found the Photographic Society of London, when the art was new, and Mr. H. Fox Talbot held the patent rights. He also lectured upon the new process ''as a means of art;'' and, again, upon ''Binocular Perspective,'' and ''Photographic Fallacies;'' and was the first in England to apply sun pictures direct to xylographic purposes.

Mr. Leighton was one of the artists who sat for two years at the Society of Arts, under the presidency of Sir Charles Eastlake, to improve and codify the Art Copyright laws; and, again, when the artists and literary men presented the Mayor of Oxford, in 1855, with a token of their regard, Mr. Leighton (acting as their secretary) presented it before the Vice-Chancellor, Proctors, and Heads of Houses, receiving for his services a gold chain, and a casket containing a large-paper copy of ''Ingram's Memorials of the University and City of Oxford.'

Of the liberal arts most indebted to Mr. Leighton, printing and bookbinding hold the first place; whilst his lectures on ''The Library,'' and his rules for its management and government, are so often quoted as to become a standard authority Of them the late Sir Henry Ellis, the librarian of the British Museum, said truly—''The aphorisms are all most profitable, and form a code of advice which cannot but forcibly strike every man who possesses a library,'' an opinion endorsed by the late genial Marquis of Lansdowne, who wrote, in his ''Notes for Books,''—''It would be most desirable to have them enforced as a branch of domestic law in every library.'' Esteemed an authority on Oriental Art, Sir Rutherford Alcock acknowledges Mr. Leighton's aid in his work, ''The Capital of the Tycoon.'' The ''Discourse upon Japanese Art,'' delivered by our artist at the Royal Institution in 1862, formed the basis of one of Mr. F. T. Palgrave's ''Essays on Art'' in 1863; though prior to that the lecture failed not to awaken a lively interest at South Kensington, the Council of Education having their eyes opened to a valuable mine of art treasure which they acknowledged. Mr. Leighton also contributed some valuable suggestions to the Report of the Royal Academy Commission, being strongly in favour of the site at Burlington House; as also the formation of an Art Library, on which he reported. Mr. Leighton has contributed many notes and illustrations to the new series of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, the most convincing and memorable being an article on ''Court Costume,'' that not only received the thanks of Lord Sydney, the Queen's Chamberlain, but effected a complete renovation at the Court of St. James. As a traveller he has visited most of the Continental museums and schools of Europe. Mr. Leighton has written upon the Art Exhibition at Malines, urging the importance of securing, by exchange, bronzes from the Naples Museum, and on other kindred subjects. After a careful survey of the place, Mr. Leighton made a selection of the subjects to illustrate Dyer's ''Ruins of Pompeii.'' Of the many books illustrated by the pencil of Mr. Leighton, we may mention the ''Moral Emblems,'' 4to, founded upon the Dutch works of Jacob Cats (a book which enchanted Sir Joshua Reynolds in his youth); the ''Lyra Germanica,'' 2 vols. 4to; and ''The Life of Man Symbolized by the Months of the Year,'' 4to.

Mr. Leighton is a F.S.A. and M.R.I., and holds a Queen's commission in the Middlesex Volunteer Artillery. Having made his *début* under the *nom de plume* of ''Luke Limner,'' Mr. Leighton still frequently adopts that signature in his contributions to contemporary literature. The inital ''Note'' in the *Gentleman's* is generally from John Leighton's pen and pencil.

Our portrait is from a photograph by Herbert Watkins, Regent Street, London.

E. W.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT AT BIRMINGHAM.

The inhabitants of New-street, Birmingham, and the adjacent thoroughfares, were startled on Monday afternoon by a loud noise not unlike thunder. The report was caused by the fall of a newly-built cornice at the summit of the Odd Fellows' Hall, Temple-street, which came to the ground with a loud crash, carrying with it the scaffolding upon which five men were at work. The unfortunate men, who were covered with scaffold-poles and *débris*, were rescued from their dangerous position by the police, and it was found on the removal of the sufferers to the Queen's Hospital, that Charles Wells was suffering from concussion of the brain, William Wheeler had been severely bruised, Charles Harris's arm and ribs were fractured, and Mark Granby had received a scalp wound. The appearance of the street in which the accident happened was very singular. The fallen scaffolding stretched completely across the roadway, leaning on the houses opposite; the street was crowded with people from one end to the other, and the greatest excitement prevailed—a report having spread that one of the workmen was dead. Happily this was untrue. There were several very narrow escapes. Detective-sergeant Clarke was struck by one of the falling planks; a Mrs. Hyde and Mrs. Sarah Price were injured, and two other ladies had an almost miraculous escape, they having passed the Odd Fellows' Hall immediately before the accident occurred. A critical journal, in a friendly notice of THE ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS, whilst giving us the credit of anticipating our leading illustrated contemporary (for which we have the highest respect and admiration) in the affair of the Mason Orphanage, intimates that our greatest difficulty will be in giving anything like current illustrations of current events. If it is impossible, as we know it is, even for the *Illustrated London News* to keep up pictorially with the events of the week, it can hardly be expected from the Provincial Paper. We have, however, this week been enabled to accomplish what may be considered at least a small feat in the way of prompt illustration. The accident which we have just recorded occurred on Monday afternoon in this week. To-day we illustrate the scene. The exigencies of newspaper illustration rendering it necessary that the pictorial part of the paper should go to press early in the week, the rapidity of our work will be better appreciated when we inform our readers that this engraving was being printed on Wednesday evening, forty-eight hours after the accident.

DREAMING.

I.

I sit in the twilight, lonely,
  And dream of a sacred hill,
Where the gleam and the consecration
  Are gilding the laurel still.
I can hear strange breezes murmur
  Sweet snatches of ancient lays,
As of Hope's reiteration
  That echoes from bygone days.
They speak to my spirit only
  Through chimes of the babbling rill,
    While they rustle the leaves
    That the laurel weaves,
  As she gleams in the shine of the hill.

II.

I see on her branches hanging
  Mute harps that I long to string,
For the murmurs a feeling waken
  That lives in the life they sing.
So I rise to quit my biding,
  Mid the smiles and the jeers of friends;
The ease of the plain forsaken,
  Straight upward my journey tends.
What care I for verbal clanging;
  Let glances be warm or chill,
    I must win the bright leaves
    That the laurel weaves,
  And be clad in the shine of the hill.

III.

The pathway is rough and dreary,
  The aims of my Will lay high;
But though I may never reach them,
  At least I have heart to try.
So I set my teeth the firmer
  When mockers assail mine ear;
My life or my death shall teach them
  It is not their scorn I fear.
Wayworn, perhaps, and weary,
  But true to my purpose still,
    For the shine and the leaves
    That the laurel weaves,
  I gird me to breast the hill.

ROBERT B. HOLT.

LANJUINAIS BEFORE THE ASSEMBLY.

Our engraving represents a scene which immediately preceded the Reign of Terror. The Girondins and Jacobins, the two parties of the revolution, had proceeded to the utmost extremities. The Jacobins aimed a blow at the leaders of the Girondins, but, their attempt being premature, failed. They then prepared themselves better. They provoked petitions, they excited the sections, and urged them into legal insurrection. The Girondins resisted by instituting a commission authorised to investigate the plots of their adversaries. This commission acted against the Jacobins, roused their vengeance, and was swept away in a storm. Replaced on the following day, it was again swept away by the tremendous tempest. Finally on the 2nd of June, 1793, its members and the deputies whom it was to defend were torn from the bosom of the National Representative Assembly, and, like Louis XVI., reserved for a period, until the violence should be sufficient to send them to the scaffold.

T. D. Lanjuinais was an advocate and professor of civil law, and one of the original founders of the Breton club, which afterwards became the Jacobin Society. In 1792 he was deputed to the Convention, but in proportion to the increasing horrors of the revolution he evinced greater moderation in his views.

On the impeachment of Louis XVI. he declared the King was guilty, and voted for his imprisonment, but violently opposed his being tried by the Assembly.

The occasion of his protest against the efforts to overthrow his party on June 2nd, 1793, is thus described by Thiers: ''The *générale* and the tocsin kept pealing the whole night between Saturday and Sunday. The alarm gun was fired and at daybreak all the population of Paris was in arms. Nearly eighty thousand men were drawn up around the Convention. The sitting commenced, and Lanjuinais bent on making the utmost efforts to enforce respect for the national representation. Lanjuinais—whom neither the tribunes nor the imminence of the danger could daunt—was the first to demand permission to speak; at this demand the most violent murmurs were raised. 'I come,' said he 'to submit to you the means of quelling the new commotions with which you are threatened.' There were shouts of 'Down, down, he wants to produce a civil war.' 'So long,' resumed Lanjuinais, 'as it is allowed to raise one's voice here, I will not let the character of representative of the people be degraded in my person. Thus far you have done nothing, you have suffered everything, you have sanctioned all that was required of you. An insurrectionary assembly meets, it appoints a committee charged to prepare a revolt, a commandant to head the revolters—and all this you suffer; this assembly, this committee, this commandant.' '' Tremendous cries every moment interrupted the speech of Lanjuinais; at length so strong became the rage which he excited, that several of the deputies ran to the tribune and attempted to drag him from it. Lanjuinais resisted and clung to it with tenacity. All parts of the assembly were agitated, the howls of the members contributed to render this the most frightful scene that has yet been exhibited. Lanjuinais and his party were overthrown, he escaped the fury of his enemies, and succeeded in evading pursuit. He was outlawed by the Convention in 1794, but a year later he solicited to be reinstated in the legislative body, and was recalled. In the year 1800 Lanjuinais became a member of the Senate, and showed himself on several occasions the inflexible defender of the true principles of morality and justice. A memoir of the Jacobin leader is given in the *Biographie Moderne*.

---

* This gentleman (a pupil of Romney, the Royal Academician) was the friend and contemporary of Paul Sandby, Girtin, John Varley, and De Wint; and, curiously enough, a descendant of Lancashire Roman Catholics, who had been won over to the tenets of Glass and Sandeman, a sect evincing but little sympathy with art or poetry.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Six Hull fishing smacks were lost in the gale last week.

The Irish Church Synod is prorogued until the 30th inst.

The Lords of the Admiralty have returned from their cruise.

The Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Yokohama on the 29th of August.

The Archdeacon of Montreal, who is over sixty, has married a lady of seventeen.

The Rigsdag was opened at Copenhagen on Monday, by the King in person.

An attempt was made to assassinate Mr. Nicholson, J.P., near Kells (Ireland), on Monday evening.

On Monday meetings were held at Belfast and Dublin in favour of the release of the Fenian prisoners.

Mr. Gladstone and his family have arrived at Hawarden Castle, Flintshire, where they will remain four or five weeks.

James Owen, a young convict, was jammed to death between the buffers of two railway trucks at Chatham Dockyard the other day.

It is now finally settled that Lord Napier of Magdala will succeed Sir William Mansfield as Commander-in-Chief in India next year.

We regret to have to announce the death of the Earl of St. Maur, which took place shortly after his lordship's arrival in town on Thursday last.

The *Law Times* says it was dread of the Bridgewater enquiry that drove Lord Justice Clerk Patton to madness. He was morbidly sensitive.

A child seven weeks old has been killed in Sheffield during a quarrel among some women, the infant receiving a blow intended for its mother.

A steam boiler exploded on Friday at an agricultural fair near Indianapolis, in Indiana. Nineteen persons were killed and nearly 100 injured.

Mr. Moncrieff has been appointed Lord Justice of the Scottish Universities, vacant by the melancholy death of the Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland.

It is stated in the *Advertiser* that Government will next session introduce a bill to afford the public greater security in their dealings with Assurance Companies.

There are now four Jewish baronets—Sir Moses Montefiore, Sir Anthony Rothschild, Sir Francis Goldsmid, and Sir David Salomons. These four baronets have no direct male heirs.

The *Globe* has heard that Vice-Chancellor James will be appointed successor of the late Lord Justice Selwyn as one of the Lords Justices of Appeal in the Court of Chancery.

We have news of the loss of the whaler *Flatworth*, Captain Oxley, in a hurricane in the Atlantic. Nineteen of the crew, with the captain's wife and two children, perished.

The potato disease has suddenly appeared in the west of Cumberland. Crops that were, to all appearances, sound and healthy last week, are now tainted to the extent of one-half.

The *English Independent* understands that Robert Moffat, the African missionary, now in his seventy-fifth year, proposes to return to England in time for the May meetings.

On Friday most of the medical schools in connection with the great metropolitan hospitals were opened for the winter session, and inaugural addresses delivered by some most distinguished professors.

It has been suggested that the assets of the Albert Insurance Company should be realised, and some company of high standing entrusted with the working of the assurance account for a fixed commission.

The *Pungolo* states that at ten o'clock on the morning of the 25th of September two shocks, caused by earthquakes, were felt in Naples. The first movement, it is stated, continued for a considerable time.

The Strabane magistrates concluded their prolonged investigation into the cause of the riots in that town on the 17th of August. Twenty-eight Roman Catholics and eight Protestants were committed for trial for riot and assault.

The Empress Eugenie arrived at Venice on Saturday, and embarked on board the imperial yacht *Aigle*. In the evening her Majesty received the city authorities. On Saturday the Emperor Napoleon presided at a Council of Ministers.

It has been reported lately that Garibaldi was suffering from ill-health. A French gentleman who has recently visited the patriot general states that these reports are without foundation, and describes the establishment of Garibaldi.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* believes that the fiat will shortly go forth for the disbanding of the Royal Canadian Rifles and the Cape Mounted Riflemen, both of which corps will disappear from the Army List at the commencement of the next financial year.

The *Western Morning News* states that Prebendary Mackarness, Rector of Honiton, accepted the Bishopric of Oxford on Friday, vacant by the translation of Dr. Wilberforce to the see of Winchester. It was offered to him on the previous day by Mr. Gladstone.

A medal has been awarded at the Altona exhibition to the daily journal *La Chronique*, which was established in Brussels some months ago. The prize has been adjudged on account of the cheapness of the paper, and the literary ability displayed in its contents.

A brutal outrage has been committed at Hollyford, near Dundrum, by a party of men with their faces blackened, who beat a poor labourer named Hare and his wife so savagely that little hope is entertained of their recovery. It is supposed that they were mistaken for others.

The *Church Association Intelligencer* says:—"Mr. Bennett has not entered any appearance, and it is expected that the case will come on early this month, on the formal 'admission of the articles.' In the Purchas case, the articles will be shortly filed on the opening of the Courts, and the case will then proceed in due course."

L'Indépendance Belge states that the King has announced to the officers of the English Volunteers his intention of coming to England, accompanied by the Queen of the Belgians, in November next. The illustrious visitors will, it is stated, be the guests of her Majesty the Queen at Windsor.

According to the Paris *Figaro* of Monday a letter has been sent to Father Hyacinthe by the General Superior of the Carmelites ordering him to return to his convent within ten days under penalty of major excommunication, and of a note being issued declaring him to be dishonoured in the eyes of the Church.

A petition for the winding-up of the "Imperial Guardian Assurance Company" is to be heard before Vice-Chancellor James on the first day of petitions. This office was established in 1867. According to a recent parliamentary return, its nominal capital was £100,000, of which £12,450 was subscribed and £2,810 paid up.

An incendiary fire took place at Penrhyn, on Monday, at the gun-cotton magazine of Messrs. Reed and Rowe, near the town. Forty thousand gun-cotton charges for mines were destroyed, but were so stowed away that no dangerous explosion occurred, although the fire was burning with great fury. The workmen all escaped.

The Bishopric of Bath and Wells, vacated by the resignation of Lord Auckland under the provisions of the Act of last session, has been offered by the Premier to the Hon. and Ven. Lord Arthur Hervey, rector of Ickworth and Horringer, near Bury St. Edmond's, and Archdeacon of Sudbury; and his lordship has, it is said, accepted the offer.

The "Byron scandal" has got into the Brighton pulpit. Mr. Purchas, at his chapel at Brighton, on Sunday evening, September the 12th, in his *olla podrida* of a sermon, or, more properly speaking, lecture, made a quotation from the poet, and wound up the extract by informing the hearers that he (Byron) was "infamously maligned."

The ninth annual meeting of the Church Congress was opened on Tuesday, at Liverpool, under the presidency of the Bishop of Chester. The proceedings of the day commenced with a service in St. Michael's Church. The Dean of Chester preached. In the afternoon the Bishop of Chester made the inaugural speech, at St. George's Hall.

The toll-bars at the east end of Greenwich and at Charlton, on the Lower Woolwich road, were demolished on Friday, the trust having expired at twelve o'clock on Thursday night. To commemorate the abolition, coloured fires were exhibited, and the toll collectors, as they left their posts, were saluted by a crowd with mingled cheers and jeers.

The Rev. A. H. Mackonochie, vicar of St. Alban's, London, preached at Sneyd Church, Burslem, on Monday evening, to a crowded congregation. The service was choral. After the service, which did not conclude until a quarter past ten, a meeting was held in the School Room, for the inauguration of the North Staffordshire Branch of the English Church Union.

A horrible tragedy was committed on Monday night, at Wood Green, near London. The paramour of a man named Hinson had in his absence gone off with another man, named Boyd. When Hinson returned, he shot the woman through the heart, and beat Boyd's brains out. Both are dead, and the murderer is in custody. There has been a preliminary enquiry and a remand of the case.

The *Manchester Guardian* records an act of munificence on the part of a townsman, Mr. Robert Barnes. The Cheadle Hall Estate has for some time been occupied by the trustees of the Manchester Royal Infirmary as a convalescent hospital. Mr. Barnes has now signified his intention to purchase the estate for the trustees, and, further, to devote a sum of £10,000 to the extension of the charity.

Jersey is at length in a fair way of becoming possessed of water works. On Wednesday his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of the island, Major-General Guy, "inaugurated" the Jersey Waterworks Company, cutting the first sod and laying the foundation stone of the reservoir. The site of the works is in St. Laurence Valley, two miles from St. Helier's. A procession of Freemasons formed part of the proceedings, several members of the craft from France being present.

A man supposed to be the Fenian "Colonel" Kelly, who escaped from the Manchester police during the great Fenian excitement, was taken to King's College Hospital a few days ago, suffering from a fracture of the skull, received by falling from a cab. He died in the Hospital; but at the inquest, on Tuesday, it was shown conclusively that it was not Kelly, but Edward Martin, a printer's reader, and a leading Fenian. It is proposed to bury him publicly on Sunday (to-morrow).

The Cork placards posted last week on houses before which the Lord-Lieutenant was obliged to pass ran thus:—"No flunkeyism. Fellow-citizens,—The sufferings of our imprisoned brothers call on you for silence during the stay of Queen Victoria's representative in our city. Let those who could not afford an hour to plead our cause on Sunday bow and cringe to the representative of royalty, but you will show you know how to maintain your dignity and respect yourselves. Mayors and M.P.'s may play their part in the farce, but it shall not go forth to the world that it has been shared by the people. Remember Rossa!"

The only new facts in connection with the Pantin murders are the discovery of a correspondence between Traupmann and Kinck, senior, and of a valise belonging to the latter. It had been left early in September in the care of a station master at Scultz, in Alsace, by two individuals, one of whom is supposed to have been Traupmann, and the other Kinck himself. Since the murders the inhabitants of Pantin have organized a patrol of volunteers every night. On Sunday morning some of those amateur police brought an individual armed with a long knife to the station, and a rumour that one of Traupmann's accomplices had been arrested spread rapidly through the place. The man had, however, only been caught stealing cabbages. Two men were fined on Monday 25f. each for hawking portraits of the victims of the Pantin murders without a license.

Whilst "settling" in the Subscription Room at Newmarket, on Friday morning, Mr. Newhall left his seat at the table, on which was £200 in notes, for an instant to speak to a bystander, and on his return the "flimsies" had disappeared! All enquiries and search for the missing property, we need scarcely add, proved unsuccessful.

The Republican insurrection in Spain is gaining ground. The Republicans of Orense have ransacked the revenue offices of the town, and have abandoned the capital of the province, taking with them, as prisoners, the civil governor, the military commander, and the commander of the carabineers. The insurrection is victorious in Murcia, where the Volunteers of La Libertad have proclaimed the Republic, and are supported by the neighbouring localities. The damages occasioned by the destruction of telegraph wires, bridges, viaducts, and other railway works, are estimated at a large figure

The serious charge against the Bishop of Capetown is one in which the inhabitants of Wakefield take perhaps more interest than any town in the kingdom, the Bishop having resided there for some years. The Rev. J. Sharp, of Horbury, has received a letter from an influential gentleman at the Cape, which affirms that the charge is the result of a conspiracy, and that, though at first the friends of the reverend prelate were staggered, and the honour of the Church for some time seemed at stake, now, after investigation, the confidence of the brethren of the Church of the Colony in the Bishop is unshaken. In another letter the prosecutor is said to be a known thief, and a bad character in every respect.

On Friday a summons was before the Chancery Chief Clerk, Mr. Bloxam, in the case "Padwick *v.* The Duke of Newcastle," in reference to the time to proceed. The parties when called did not appear. As already stated, Mr. Justice Willes has ordered the Sheriff of Middlesex to withdraw from possession of the mansion, Carlton House Terrace, within a week. The Sheriff has been served with the order made on the part of the Duke of Newcastle, and steps are being taken to carry out the order so as to relieve the Duke from the "man in possession," and to provide for the life interest claimed by Mr. Padwick, said to be worth £22,000. It is understood that some arrangements are in progress with a view to decide the vexed question of "equitable interest."

The dead body of a single woman, named Eliza Hillman, aged 48, has been found in a secluded part of a plantation adjoining the residence of Mr. J. L. Phipps. Leighton House, near Westbury. The deceased was a native of Westbury Leigh, and was a dissipated character. The last seen of her alive was about six weeks ago, when two men, Hewett and Harris, who had been drinking with her, were seen carrying the deceased, who was dead drunk, into the plantation referred to. There is every reason to believe that she was there robbed and outraged, but whether killed or left to die is not known. The body was much decomposed. Harris and Hewett are in custody. An inquest and magistrates' enquiry have been opened and adjourned.

The Hastings and St. Leonards newspapers give interesting accounts of a fishing expedition in which the Duke of Alençon, Prince Phillipe, and the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg took part, one day last week. A Hastings lugger, the *Thomas and Susannah*, put off at six o'clock in the morning, with a light breeze from S.W., and in weather admirably suited for the operation of trawling, so extensively practised off that coast. Three baskets of fish were caught, being mainly soles, plaice, whiting, and red mullet, a portion of which excellent "take" was cooked on board. It is said that a cutlet of conger, nicely broiled, was much relished by their Royal and Serene Highnesses. Hunger is proverbially the best *sauces piquantes;* and a sea appetite, to those who have sea stomachs, is as good as a hunter's. Otherwise, a conger is by no means a dainty dish to set before princes. The creature makes tolerable soup; but in a solid form it is, as the footman said of the shoulder of mutton, "coarse."

By the Brazil mail we learn that the recent fighting in Paraguay will, it is supposed, result in a speedy termination of the war. Lopez, it is stated, evacuated Azourra, removing everything, including artillery, but he was overtaken by Count d'Eu's division on the banks of the Pirabeby. The Paraguayans numbered 3,000, the allies 20,000 men. The engagement lasted five hours, and the Paraguayans are said to have lost 2,000 killed and wounded, 500 prisoners, 15 pieces of cannon, and 200,000 Spanish dollars. Lopez escaped under cover of the night, and was pursued by detachments of cavalry. Much difference of opinion, it appears, existed at Buenos Ayres respecting the probable conclusion of the war, owing to the ignorance which prevailed concerning the strength and resources of Lopez. The English prisoners had arrived at Buenos Ayres, and British firms had sent through the consul handsome donations for their relief. It is stated that the war has cost the allies £66,888,000 and 189,840 men, Brazil's portion being upwards of £56,000,000 and 168,000 men.

We regret to announce that the Bishop of Carlisle, the Hon. and Right Rev. Samuel Waldegrave, D.D., who has been so long in a declining state of health, died at his episcopal residence, Rose Castle, near Carlisle, on Friday afternoon. The deceased prelate was born on the 13th of September, 1817, and had consequently entered on his fifty-third year. He was the second son of the eighth Earl Waldegrave, and was educated at Cheam School, and Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A., as a double first-class in 1839. Having held some University offices and parochial cures, he was nominated to a canonry of Salisbury in 1857, and in 1860 was consecrated to the see of Carlisle, vacant by the translation of the late Dr. Villiers to Durham. His Lordship, who was a moderate Evangelical in his religious opinions, was the author of "New Testament Millenarianism," "The Bampton Lectures for 1854," and other minor theological works. Dr. Waldegrave married, on the 23rd of January, 1845, Jane Anne, daughter of Mr. Francis Pym, of the Hassells, Beds. The diocese of Carlisle, which has thus been rendered vacant, includes Cumberland, Westmorland, and part of North Lancashire, and associated with it is the patronage of thirty-five livings. The value of the see is £4,500 per annum. Dr. Waldegrave was a strong supporter of the Church, and was equally opposed to the views of the ultra-Ritualistic and ultra-Rationalistic parties.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

[We propose under this head to give our subscribers from time to time a current account of all that is important both to country and town readers who take an interest in the national sports. For this purpose we have engaged one of the best authorities in such matters, and we hope his connection with the Illustrated Paper will be a worthy addition to its attractions.]

The Newmarket First October Meeting was terribly "deadly lively," and as only £750 was added during the week, owners, as a rule, had the pleasure of running for their own money. A £50 plate would be succeeded by a match, and a match by a "handicap sweepstakes of 15 sovs. each, 5 ft." The first day lost its chief attraction when Sunshine was drawn in favour of Kingscraft in the Buckenham Stakes. They are both engaged in the Middle Park Plate, for which the colt is a doubtful starter, and if the undefeated Sunshine can break the spell that seems to hang over all fully penalised animals in that race—Achievement and Lady Elizabeth to wit—she will almost follow Flying Scud's Holborn example, and see "2 to 1 *on*" for the Derby before Christmas. Kingscraft had to do all he knew to beat Normanby, from whom Sunshine cantered away at York; and though his six lengths' victory over the moderate Nobleman restored him to his former position in the Derby quotations, we do not consider that his performances give him by any means a 12 to 1 chance for that event. The Amaranth colt (6st. 1lb.) made quite a Fichu-like example of his field in the Great Eastern Railway Handicap, for which Rosicrucian (8st. 13lbs.) was backed at an absurdly short price, but never had a chance. This horse is constantly on the point of winning a great race, but it never "comes off," and probably never will, as he is always handicapped as a first-class animal though he never did anything to deserve that character. Mantilla made very light of 9lbs. extra in the Hopeful Stakes, and Sunshine's Champagne form looked brighter than ever. Duke of Beaufort's miserable exhibition with Martinique on Wednesday was one more proof of the "nakedness of the land" as regards good three-year-olds; while the manner in which the shifty Midsummer romped away from his field in the St. Leger sent the supporters of the Miss Peddie colt for the Cesarewitch into ecstacies, for, as a matter of course, "he can give the winner 7lbs. and lose him." Their spirits were still further raised on Friday, when Suffolk scored such an easy win in the October handicap, and now the only thing against their champion is the fact of his being a hot favourite, and this, looking to the antecedents of the Baron's horses, seems a very serious bar to his success.

Stockwell had not a single winner last week, and his fee is reduced to 75 guineas, or 200 guineas for three mares, *bonâ fide* the property of the same owner. His stock have done badly this year, both on the race course and in the sale ring, and it was impossible to continue the high subscription. Voltigeur's recent successes have pleased Lord Zetland immensely, and he will never leave Aske again; while Westwick, who is in the sale list, has terminated his turf career, and, if not sold, will stand at Dring Houses next season. Things are looking particularly bright at Whitewall just now. Mr. Bowes, Scott's "approved good master" for the last forty years, has just sent four yearlings from Streatham Castle to be trained. They are—The Traitor, own brother to The Spy; Field Marshal, a colt by Rataplan from Goahead; Bon Chance, by Adventurer from Auld Acquaintance; and a chesnut filly by Amsterdam from Bird of Eve. Only three greys, Cock-a-doodle-do, Star of the East, and Bonnie Morn, have been bred at Streatham Castle for many years. Mr. Nunn, for whom John Scott won the Cambridgeshire in 1846, is about to commence racing again, and has sent a team of yearlings to Whitewall.

The coursing season has now fairly commenced, and several meetings have been held. At the Worcester fixture it is worthy of note that the Pull Court Derby was divided by dogs of the same litter, while own sisters shared the Pull Court Oaks. Bab-at-the-Bowster and Ghillie Callum reappeared in the Douglas Gold Cup; but while the latter was put out in the second round, Mr. Blanshard's wonder ran through the stake in her old grand style. The Bothal St. Leger has closed with 209 subscribers, and the North and South Lancashire Stakes have secured 103 and 105 entries respectively. Coursing men will all regret the death of Mr. Nightingale, the great Judge, who lies in Gisburn churchyard with, by his last request, the representation of a greyhound on his coffin lid. The Ashdown picture is nearly completed, and would have been finished long since but for the dilatory behaviour of the sitters. It is beautifully executed, and contains fifty-six portraits, among which are those of Earl Craven, Viscount Uffington, the Hon. F. Craven, and Mr. M'George, the Judge, who have all recently died. The greyhounds are, perhaps, the weakest part of the whole work. The curious nomenclature in vogue among owners of horses, of which Newcastheniponskelesterizo will always be the most awful example, seems to have invaded the kennel, and Jerked Beef and Jugged Hare are the first victims. "Coming events" will indeed "cast their shadows before," with a vengeance, whenever the latter dog is slipped to a hare.

The legitimate cricket season is now fairly over, and only a few benefit matches remain on the list. The annual contest between the Notts Eleven and Twenty-two colts brought out two or three very prominent players; and, in a match at the Oval, Jupp played a faultless innings of 170 runs, never giving a single chance.

THE EUROPEAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The affairs of this company, to which we referred last week, were before Vice-Chancellor James on Saturday.

Mr. Kekewich petitioned on behalf of Mr. Robert Crawford, a director of the company, that all documents might be open to inspection preliminary to the winding up.

Mr. Glasse, Q.C., on the part of the company, took a preliminary objection. Mr. Crawford was a director, a shareholder, and policy-holder, and was indebted to the company. In the deed it was provided that there should be no dissolution until after a general meeting of the shareholders. His petition, therefore, as well as the petition for winding up, was informal, and ought to be dismissed.

The Vice-Chancellor: Is this your case, Mr. Glasse, that, assuming every word of this petition to be true, I ought not to make an order?

Mr. Glasse said it was. The deed expressly pointed out how the dissolution of the company should be brought about. It was not competent for Mr. Crawford, who was a director of the company, to present a petition which would tend to set aside the deed by which he was bound. The deed provided that no winding up should take place unless it could be shown that the company was unable to pay its debts, and there was no proof of this beyond the unsupported testimony of Mr. Crawford himself.

Mr. Kekewich said that Mr. Crawford was a policy-holder also.

Mr. Glasse said the evident desire of Mr. Crawford was to get rid of his liabilities.

The Vice-Chancellor: He cannot get rid of his liabilities unless he can get the court to conspire with him.

Mr. E. Fry, on the part of certain shareholders and policy-holders, contended that there could be no winding up until after two extraordinary meetings, to be duly convened, and an application for dissolution made by two-thirds of the shareholders. He also contended, on behalf of the policy-holders, that no petition from a shareholder to wind up the company could be entertained, except under the provisions of the deed,

Mr. Locock Webb, who represented a large number of policy-holders, adopted the same line of argument.

The Vice-Chancellor held that the objection urged against the petition would not hold. He did not see anything in the deed which could set aside the law, which expressly declared that joint-stock companies might be wound up on certain conditions. The company could not dissolve itself except after two extraordinary meetings, but that would not prevent any individual from availing himself of the privileges which the Act of Parliament gave him. He would now hear the original motion.

Mr. Kekewich then asked for an order to Mr. Henry Lake, the manager, to produce all books, documents, and papers that might be required before the examiner. It was alleged on the part of the petition that the claims against the company amounted to £119,000, while the company had only £10,000 to meet them. He believed the company admitted that the claims were £6,000, and that they had £12,000 at the banker's. They had not produced a single book, but simply a statement drawn up by themselves.

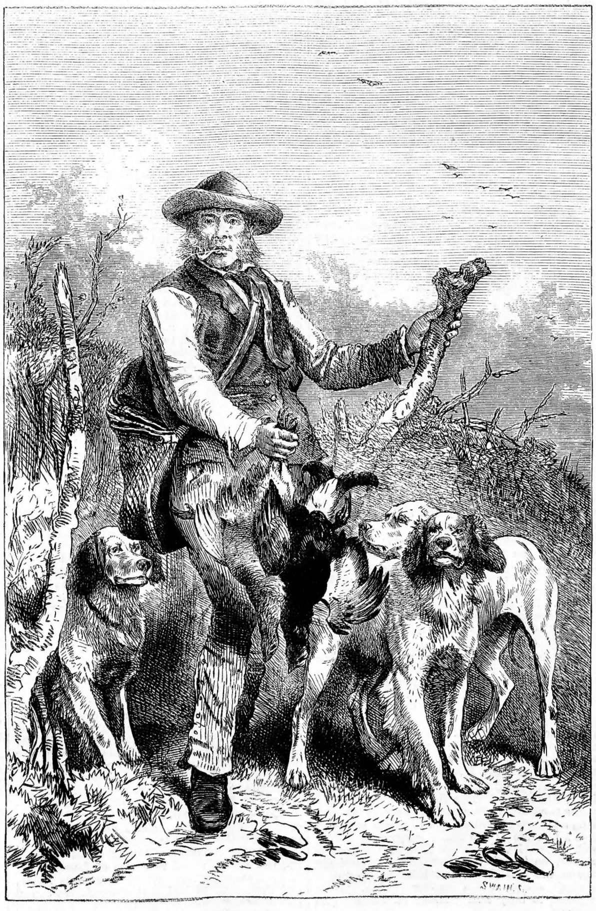
After a discussion, the Vice-Chancellor, in giving judgment, said that no such order as that now asked for had ever been made in winding up, and he was hardly inclined to make a precedent. He was told that the Master of the Rolls has held that he had no jurisdiction in the case. It would be hard upon companies if a shareholder, as a mere matter of right, was entitled to the production of books and documents. He could not make an order on the company to produce the books as a matter of discovery, either on the petition or on a subpœna in another case. He would reserve the question of costs.

After a long conversation it was arranged that the petition for winding up shall be heard next Wednesday, the 13th inst.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

The Social Science Congress, to the proceedings of which we briefly alluded last week, resumed its meetings on Thursday, when there was a large attendance in the department devoted to Jurisprudence and Amendment of the Law to hear the address of the president, Mr. G. W. Hastings. Mr. Hastings dwelt at some length on the licensing question, and urged the necessity of an amendment of the existing law on the subject. In the International and Municipal Law department, there was a discussion on the relations between Great Britain and the colonies introduced by Mr. Gorst, the late member for Cambridge; and in the department of Economy and Trade, in which Mr. Stephen Cave, M.P., presided, the subject of the improvement of the poor law was discussed. In the Education department there was a debate on the question whether an unsectarian scheme of education was inconsistent with religious teaching. The Health department was occupied with the question of the action of the government in connection with the spread of contagious diseases. The ladies' conference met with closed doors, under the presidency of Miss Carpenter. The subjects discussed were—workhouse visiting, secret drinking, female intemperance, the training of nurses, and other subjects of a kindred nature.

On Friday the Rev. Canon Kingsley delivered the opening address in the Educational Section. He contended that the first claim of a child in the matter of education was upon its parents, but if they failed in their duty the State was bound to see that the child was educated. The State, he said, had no right to compel the mass of its citizens to receive among them every year "a fresh group of savages to be a nuisance and a danger to the body politic." Mr. Kingsley also urged the necessity of a higher and more practical education for women. Among the papers afterwards read in the section was one by the Rev. H. G. de Bunsen, on the question, "How can the State best help in providing the education of neglected children?" and another by Miss Carpenter, advocating the adoption of a local education rate. In the Reformatory and Repression of Crime Section a paper on the most expedient mode of introducing into England a system of public prosecution was contributed by Mr. Henry Miller, and a resolution passed asking the Council to call the attention of the Government to the subject. In the Jurisprudence Department the question of the limits to be placed by law to charitable endowments was discussed; and in the Economy and Trade Department, the desirability of granting State aid to emigration was the subject of a lengthy discussion, which was opened by Mr. M'Cullagh Torrens, M.P. In the Health Department a resolution was passed calling for legislative measures for shutting up cases of uncontrollable drunkenness. At night a meeting of working men was held, the mayor in the chair. Upwards of 3,000 were present. The speakers included Sir Stafford Northcote, M.P., Mr. Hastings, Canon Girdlestone, Mr. Goodwin, Dr. Lankester, Mr. R. Torrens, Mr. Batton (a working man), and Mr. Samuel Morley.



THE GAMEKEEPER.—*BY R. ANSDELL, A.R.A.*

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON RECEIVING MARSHAL PRIM.

Our engraving on page 93 shows the room in which, since his recent indisposition, Napoleon III. receives diplomatic visits. The domestic life of the Emperor at St. Cloud was last week described by the very graphic pen of the *Daily Telegraph* Correspondent as follows:—"The Emperor's three favourite rooms there are the library, the shelves of which are filled with twelve thousand volumes; the Salon de la Vérité, where Charles X. heard the news of the Revolution in 1830; and the Salon Rouge, formerly Napoleon the First's library. His Majesty's private apartments are most simple, and comprise a bedroom, a dressing-room, and a *cabinet de travail;* two doors of the cabinet leading to his bedroom, and one door leading to the room of his Secretary—M. Conti; which is used, twice a week, for the Council of Ministers. The Emperor writes on a flat mahogany table, of the Empire style, placed in the middle of the room. His usual seat is a large low-legged leather arm-chair, nearly all the other seats in the very unpretending studio being chairs caned in Panamá straw. If it were not for souvenirs of Napoleon I. and Queen Hortense, nobody would suspect this to be the Emperor's cabinet. His Majesty indifferently uses quill or steel pens; and while he writes he scatters the *residua* of his cigarettes on the inkstand plate. Pictures of the Empress and Prince Imperial are placed on two small easels on the writing table, and on each side of the chimney-piece two photographs of the same. A paper-weight contains the image of Prince Napoleon. No people can be more united than the three chief inmates of the Palace de St. Cloud; and, when politics and etiquette can be laid aside, no happier father, mother, and son can anywhere exist. The Empress and Prince enter the Emperor's room as soon as Félix, the first valet de chambre, has let them know that his master is up—which, just now, is generally between seven and eight a.m. M. Conneau—a friend rather than a physician—M. Conti—both a friend and a secretary—and General Malherbe, follow soon after. The latter comes to take orders for the day, including the "bill of fare" for the breakfast and dinner. But at all times the dishes are of the simplest description, chiefly roast meats; and whatever they are, Napoleon III. is always content. The repasts are served exactly at the hour appointed, whether their Majesties are ready or not; and often General Malherbe has apologised for a burnt or cold dish, but the Emperor good-temperedly exclaims, "Never mind; it is my fault, being late." The *chef* is always informed if any extra guest is invited, and if an invitation is declined he alters his arrangements in accordance. On the other hand, if some one is asked to breakfast or dinner unexpectedly, nothing whatever is added to the bill under any circumstances. After business of the early morning is despatched, the Emperor goes out into the park to take what he calls his *petit tour;* often with one or two of the persons I have mentioned. At eleven a.m. breakfast is announced, after which their Majesties spend a few minutes in the drawing-room, and then separate to perform the duties of the day. They dine at seven, and talk over the incidents of the afternoon in the freest manner possible. If some officer of the household mentions an accident as having occurred to any one in bad circumstances, the Emperor at once gives orders for immediate inquiry and relief; and thus the Emperor and Empress, without any ostentation whatever, do good in all sorts of ways. I am personally aware of cases in which the sufferer was left in ignorance of the quarter whence the relief came, not to wound his feelings or offend his political opinions."

A CEREMONY IN THE RUSSIAN CHAPEL, PARIS.

A few days since the Fête of the Czar Alexander II. was celebrated with great religious pomp in the Russian Chapel, Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris. The Emperor Napoleon was represented on the occasion by his Grand Chamberlain, the Duke Bassano, and the Count Armand. As will be seen by the sketch in page 92, full evening toilettes or court costumes were *de rigeur* with all attending the ceremony. The scene presented in the sacred edifice was one of unusual splendour.

THE PREDICTED HIGH TIDE.

The Hydrographer to the Admiralty (Mr. George Henry Richards) writes as follows in reply to a letter of Captain Townsend's:—"I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, in which you remark that considerable apprehension is felt by the inhabitants of Weston-super-Mare, in consequence of a prediction which has appeared in the newspapers that there will be an unusually high tide about the 8th of October, and requesting me to write you such a letter as might be published in the local papers, and which may be calculated to allay the alarm which is felt. I lose no time therefore in acquainting you that the time and height of high water are calculated in this department for every day in the year, for a year in advance, and for every port in the United Kingdom. By these tables, of which I send you a copy, you will observe that the highest tides which have occurred this year have been in February and March, when they rose at Weston to 41ft. 1in., and that the highest tide which will occur, happens on October the 7th, at 7-44 a.m., when it will attain to the height of 41ft. 3in. It is well known that if a severe westerly or north-westerly storm occur about the time of the spring tides it tends to heap the waters up in the Bristol Channel to some extent,—but not to such an extent as to cause anxiety or apprehension of danger. In our opinion here, there is no reason whatever to expect a higher tide at Weston-super-Mare on the 7th October, beyond the two inches shown in the tide tables. We do not believe that winds or weather can be predicted for weeks beforehand,—although it is generally pretty safe to predict gales in September and October any number of years before the event. I have received so many similar communications to your own, that I am not surprised that apprehensions should be felt by the inhabitants of Weston-super-Mare, where the tides rise higher than on any other part of the coast, and where an extra rise of a very few feet would be attended with such mischievous results."

"THE GAMEKEEPER."—The engraving in our page is from a picture by Mr. R. Ansdell, A.R.A., and is an excellent specimen of his style. As a painter of animals, Mr. Ansdell is best known. He has exhibited at the Royal Academy since 1848, and was chosen A.R.A. about 1861.

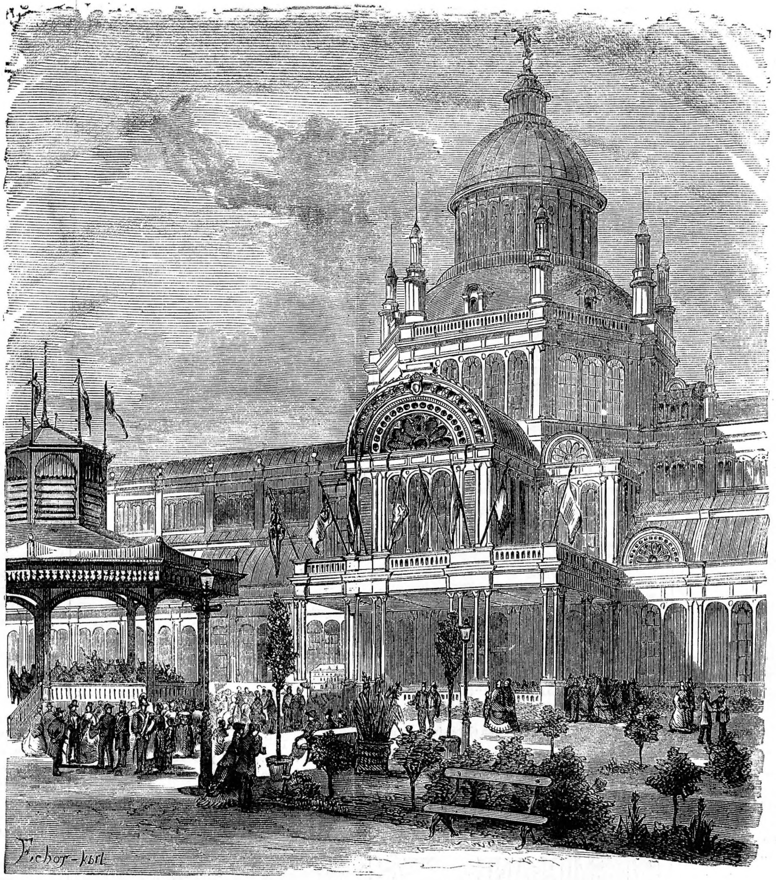
THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION.

Following the lead of other nations the Hollanders, as we need hardly remind the reader, have formed at Amsterdam an Exhibition of works of Art and Industry, which contains specimens from England, France, Belgium, and other countries, showing the progress which has been made in manufactures as well as the spread of art.

The exhibitors number altogether 2,325, and the Exhibition building, the exterior of which we engrave this week, is a handsome, spacious edifice which has been daily thronged with visitors. Last week we printed a list of those Midland exhibitors who took prizes at the Amsterdam Exhibition.

THE VOLUNTEER FETES AT LIEGE.

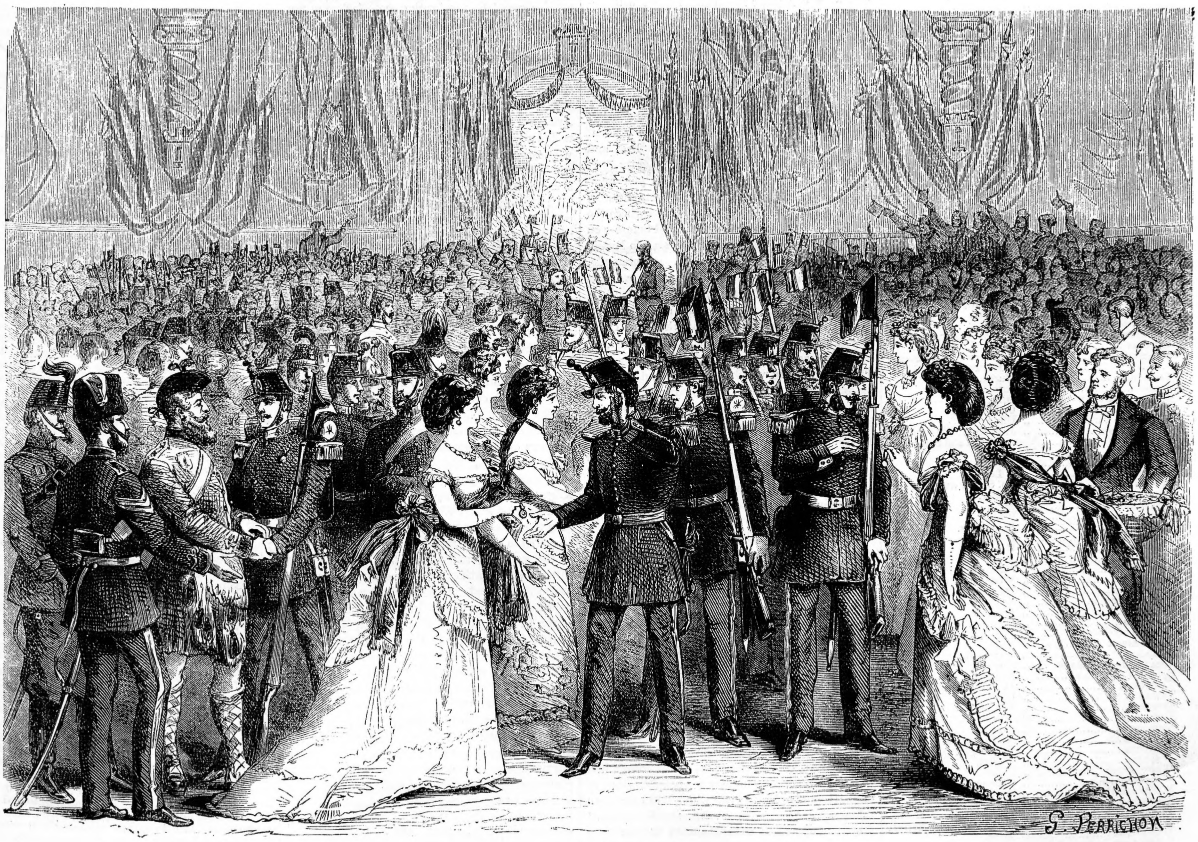
The Volunteer Fêtes which have just terminated at Liége are another proof, if one were wanted, of the good feeling which prevails between the citizen soldiers of both countries. When the Belgian Volunteers came over to England two years ago they were right royally received and entertained in London, the Prince of Wales honouring the ball at the Agricultural Hall with his presence. This succeeded the hearty reception which they had given our men at Brussels. The recent fêtes at Liége, of which we give an Illustration in this Number, were very numerously attended by English, Belgian, and other volunteers; the Lord Mayor of London and the Burgomaster of Liége interchanged friendly sentiments; and the enthusiasm reached as great a height as it had done on the occasion of the former visit of the foreign riflemen to Brussels. Our Engraving represents the reception of the volunteers at the Hotel de Ville, where the spectacle was a very animated and picturesque one.



THE NATIONAL EXHIBITION PALACE AT AMSTERDAM.

THE NEW HOSPITAL AT WEST BROMWICH.

There was an influential assemblage of the clergy, gentry, and manufacturers of the district at Westbromwich on Tuesday, and what is more, the commencement of the hospital building was inaugurated with all the excitement and interest and acclaim of the people. It was a memorable occasion, and none who looked round the platform, with fashionable and interested visitors or upon the dense field of amassed countenances below, will easily forget the sight. Whatever doubts have been entertained of the prudence of making the public chargeable with the maintenance of such an important institution,—and for ourselves we have cherished no doubt on the subject—the hospital will certainly be erected, and the inhabitants comprised within its district should now feel it a duty to contribute to its support. Our suffering poor have long been wearied with journies to and delays at the Birmingham Hospitals, and our funds have long been appropriated not to the mere support but to the continued enlargement of those institutions. We therefore conceive it to be the particular charge of the people in the immediate neighbourhood to place the new West Bromwich district hospital in an efficient working position.—*Wednesbury and West Bromwich Advertiser.*



VOLUNTEER FETES AT LIEGE.—RECEPTION OF ENGLISH, BELGIAN, AND OTHER VOLUNTEERS AT THE HOTEL DE VILLE.

SPECIAL Advertisements inserted in this column at special rates.

SAD BROWN LEAVES, a charming autumn ballad, post free for 16 stamps, also arranged as a vocal duet, 19 stamps. Exceedingly easy to play and sing, and must become very popular.—CHANTREY & Co., publishers, Hanley, Staffordshire.

I WISH HE WOULD MAKE UP HIS MIND, MA.—Post free thirteen stamps. This little simple and easy ballad will be found quite a boon in the drawing-room by thousands of young ladies.—CHANTREY & Co., Publishers, Hanley, Staffordshire.

ADVERTISERS may obtain all kinds of designs for Pictorial Advertisements at the offices of THE ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS.

DESIGNS and Engravings in all branches of Art, by the best Artists and Engravers, at the offices of THE ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS, 108, New Street, Birmingham.

PURE CHOCOLATE.
COMPAGNIE COLONIALE DE PARIS.
"In this French Chocolate we have the Perfection of a refined, delicious, and nutritious luxury. Eminent medical men who have had ample opportunity of testing the qualities of this Chocolate have given spontaneous expression to their high opinion of its claims to become an article of universal consumption by all classes. To those who suffer from weak digestion they very strongly recommend it as being an invaluable beverage."—*Morning Post.*

BIRMINGHAM: Sidney Hall & Co., High-street.
BRISTOL: W. Madden, College Green.
BATH: R. Carter, Market Place.
CHELTENHAM: J. Partridge, High-street, Jull & Co., Queen's Circus.
CHESTER: John Little, 1, Eastgate-row.
GLOUCESTER: Bellamy & Vicker, 4, Westgate-street.
GREAT MALVERN: W. & J. Burrow.
LEAMINGTON: E. Owen, Upper Parade.
MANCHESTER: Sharp & Scott, Market-street.
" P. Annacker, 152, Oxford-street.
OXFORD: Underhill & Sons, High-street.
SHEFFIELD: T. Porter & Sons, 9, King-street.
SHREWSBURY: Poole & Son, Castle-street.
WORCESTER: W. Ponting, High-street.
Wholesale:—4, PALL MALL, LONDON.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.
OCTOBER. One Shilling.
BY ORDER OF THE KING. *(L'Homme qui Rit).* By VICTOR HUGO *(continued).* With Two Illustrations by Fildes.
Law and Destitution. By Dr. Stallard.—At Last.—A Churchman's Charity.—The Drama in America. By Consul Towle.—Among Fruits and Flowers. By H. H. D.—The Picturesque in Literature.—Our Life Boat Service. By Robert Hudson.—St. Cuthbert's Burial.—Will He Escape? A New Novel. By Percy Fitzgerald *(continued).*—Notes and Incidents.—Correspondence: "The Great Political Cheshire Cheese." By Elihu Burritt.
London:
BRADBURY, EVANS, & Co., 11, Bouverie Street, E.C.

LIST OF AGENTS
FOR THE
ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS.

ABINGDON	Mr. Davis.
ALCESTER	,, E. M. Wright.
ASTWOOD BANK	,, E. Perkins.
BANBURY	Messrs. Stone and Hartley.
BELPER	Mr. J. Pegg.
BEWDLEY	,, Feredy.
BIRMINGHAM	Messrs. Smith & Son, Willey, Harris, &c.
BRIDGNORTH	Mr. McMichael.
BRIERLEY HILL	,, Pritchard.
BRISTOL	,, R. Bingham.
BROMSGROVE	,, J. H. Scroxton.
BURSLEM	,, H. P. Timmis.
BURTON	,, Whitehurst.
CANNOCK	,, Withington.
CHELTENHAM	,, G. H. Brookes.
CONGLETON	,, H. W. Clarson.
COVENTRY	,, E. Horsfall.
CRADLEY HEATH	,, Forrest.
DARLASTON	,, Slater.
DERBY	,, J. Harwood.
DROITWICH	,, E. Smith.
DUDLEY	,, Hutchings.
ERDINGTON	,, C. Pearson.
EVESHAM	Messrs. Smith.
GLOUCESTER	Mr. C. H. Thomas.
GREAT BRIDGE	,, Worran.
HALESOWEN	,, Hodgetts.
HANLEY	,, Timmiss.
HENLEY-IN-ARDEN	,, Richardson.
HEREFORD	,, Jakeman.
IRONBRIDGE	,, J. Slater.
KENILWORTH	Miss Evans.
KIDDERMINSTER	Mr. Marks.
LEAMINGTON	,, D. Sarney.
LEICESTER	,, Hewitt.
LEEK	,, W. Clemestra.
LICHFIELD	,, Hackett.
LINCOLN	,, Akrill.
LONDON	Messrs. Smith and Son.
,,	,, Marlborough.
LONGTON	Mr. R. Wadley.
LUDLOW	,, Woolley.
LUTTERWORTH	,, Faulkner.
MACCLESFIELD	Messrs. Burgess and Son.
MALVERN	Mr. Cross.
MANCHESTER	Messrs. Heywood and Sons.
,,	Mr. J. Heywood.
MANSFIELD	,, Clarke.
MARDOL	,, Powell.
MELTON MOWBRAY	,, Mills.
NEWARK	,, C. J. Ridge.
NEWCASTLE	,, Dilworth.
NORTHAMPTON	,, J. Bates.
NOTTINGHAM	Messrs. Allen and Son.
NUNEATON	Mr. Bonser.
OAKHAM	,, Bruce.
OLDBURY	,, J. Lowe.
OXFORD	Messrs. Slatter and Rose.
PARIS	M. Mellier.
PERSHORE	Mr. Pace.
PETERBOROUGH	,, Pentley.
REDDITCH	,, Hemmings.
ROMSEY	,, Lordan.
ROTHERHAM	,, Hinchliff.
RUGBY	,, Read.
RUGELEY	,, Manners.
SHEFFIELD	,, Weston.
SMETHWICK	,, Durose.
SOUTHAMPTON	,, Rayner.
STAFFORD	,, Wright.
STAMFORD	,, Johnson.
STOKE-ON-TRENT	,, Woolley.
STOURBRIDGE	,, Major.
STOURPORT	,, Haywood.
STRATFORD-UPON-AVON	,, Paine.
SUTTON COLDFIELD	,, Bentnall.
TAMWORTH	,, D. Addison.
TEWKESBURY	,, H. Browett.
TIPTON	,, Britten.
TUNSTALL	Miss Barlow.
UTTOXETER	Mr. Smart.
UXBRIDGE	,, Hetherington.
WARWICK	,, R. Spennel.
WALSALL	,, Wilkes.
WEDNESBURY	,, Hellier.
WELLINGBOROUGH	,, Sharman.
WESTBROMWICH	,, Harris.
WESTON-SUPER-MARE	Messrs. Robbins and Scotney.
WILLENHALL	Mr. Dudgeon.
WOLVERHAMPTON	Messrs. Barford and Newitt.
WORCESTER	Mr. Pegg.

Copies may be had at Messrs. Smith and Son's Book Stalls throughout England.
One Wholesale Agent only appointed in each town.
AGENTS REQUIRED for those towns not represented.

THE OPENING CHAPTERS OF
A NEW STORY,
BY MRS. GEORGE LINNÆUS BANKS,
Author of "*God's Providence House,*" *&c.,*
ENTITLED
"THE WATCHMAKER'S DAUGHTER,"
Will be commenced in our next Number.

TO AGENTS AND ADVERTISERS.

Wholesale Agents for THE ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS are being appointed in every town in the kingdom. Terms, and full particulars, may be learnt on application at the Office, 108, New Street, Birmingham.

P. O. Orders to be made payable to the Publisher. Cheques to be crossed Birmingham and Midland Bank.

All remittances will be acknowledged on a printed receipt form, *and no other receipt will be held valid.*

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of 6d. per line up to 25 lines; from 25 up to 50 lines, 9d. per line; after 50, 1s. per line. Space will be measured as lines. Scale and measure may be had on application at the Office. Double columns charged at the rate of two columns. No extra charge for approved cuts.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths are inserted at a uniform charge of 2s. 6d.

The Trade will be supplied with this paper in London by Messrs. Smith, 186, Strand; and by Messrs. E. Marlborough & Co., Ave Maria Lane, E.C. Annual Subscribers can be supplied free by post direct from the Office, 108, New Street, at 17s. 6d. a year.

Agent for the Continent—M. Mellier, 17, Rue Séguier, Paris.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

THE PANTIN TRAGEDY.—We have received some sketches from our artist in Paris of the tragedy which has created such universal excitement during the past few weeks. We intended to have given our readers simply a view of the scene, which the Parisians have made holiday ground for pic-nics and other diversions; but the incidents pourtrayed are necessarily of a revolting and highly sensational character, and we withhold them. Whilst we aim to be a pictorial mirror of European as well as Mid-England incidents, we have too high a respect for our mission to run the risk of being regarded as in any way pandering to unhealthy curiosity or to morbid passions. The receipt of a telegram from our representative in Paris announcing his sketches induced us to contemplate a selection from them for this week. We hope none of our readers are disappointed at the omission. If we only consulted our immediate pecuniary interests, we should eclipse one of our illustrated contemporaries with scenes from the Morgue and "the field of death."

F.W.—Your sketches are lying at our office, and may be called for.

MENTOR.—Time would not be an object in the transaction.

ART STUDENT.—We shall be glad to see your designs.

SEMPER FIDELIS.—Yes, we shall give a series of Worcestershire illustrations.

The Illustrated MIDLAND NEWS
BIRMINGHAM, OCT. 9, 1869.

A MOST important reform with regard to newspapers is to be carried out in Russia. It gives us particular pleasure to be enabled to make the first announcement of the change in this country. At present no foreign newspapers can be obtained in Russia except through the Post Office authorities. They have a peculiar and extraordinary monopoly; they are in fact the news agents of Russia. Through them only can papers be had, and single copies are beneath their dignity. If you want a foreign paper in Russia you must subscribe for it for not less than three months, and send your money to the Post Office, where the paper is received and duly overhauled before you are entitled to it. All newspapers sent to Russia except in this way are confiscated. For example, any persons in the Midlands who may have sent THE ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS to friends in Russia have simply increased the stock of journals that never go further than the Post Office except to be destroyed or re-made into pulp, as in France, and sold to manufacturers of paper. The only way in which you can send news to Russia is to cut it out of your journal and enclose it in a letter, unless you take the precaution to send your papers out by an agent A firm whose works were noticed in our columns the other week sent some hundreds of copies of the paper to St. Petersburg in this way successfully. From the first of January next this Post Office monopoly is to be abolished. With the new year foreign journals are to have free admission into the country, and single copies of any paper after that date may be posted with safety from England to any part of the Russian Empire.

WE this week engrave a sketch of Charles Dickens delivering the address which inaugurates the present session of the Midland Institute. The scene depicted is the platform and its immediate surroundings at the Town Hall. Mr. Dickens had a most hearty welcome. The crowded and attentive audience paid a high tribute to Letters as well as to their President in their reception of the author of "David Copperfield." A noble instance himself of the success of perseverance and industry, Mr. Dickens had to tell the meeting a no less remarkable story of the success of an institution which had long since taken to heart his motto of "Courage, Persevere." He was listened to with attentive delight by a crowd of admirers, and there was a mutual kind of congratulation between President and members which was most gratifying and interesting to witness. The speaker dwelt with evident surprise upon the great things which the Institute had accomplished; and the members and students listened to the story of their own feats with something of the pleasure of the poet who hears for the first time his own words set to the music of a master composer. It was sweet indeed, to the early promoters of the Association, to hear their triumphs set to the music of Charles Dickens's eloquent words. We congratulate them heartily upon such a rhetorical historian; and we congratulate the craft of authorship upon the compliment which the Midland Institute has paid to one of its most eminent representatives.

THE Birmingham Town Council have resolved to erect a statue to Mr. Josiah Mason, whose philanthropic gift to the town in the shape of the Erdington Orphanage and land we announced in our first Number. There was some slight difference of opinion whether the cost of the proposed statue should be defrayed out of the rates or by public subscription. Alderman Avery contended that the Council in this special case was essentially the legitimate and proper representative of the town; and this view was generally assented to by the Corporation. The cost of the statue is to be decided on by the committee who have had the matter in hand. We trust that the statue to Mr. Mason will be one in every way worthy of the Midland Counties and of the benevolent gentleman in whose honour it is to be erected.

A METHOD IN THE APPLICATION OF ART TO INDUSTRY.

The method with which M. Guichard and his colleagues applied themselves to the task of reassembling the scattered elements of French artistic manufacturers, is forcibly illustrated in that gentleman's Presidential address at the distribution of prizes after the Union's Exhibition of 1865. The friends and officers of the Union had set themselves a mission, and had bent all their energies to its accomplishment through an orderly and patient process of work. In 1865 more than two thousand persons really and truly interested in the subject attended the closing solemnity of the Exhibition. They were in presence of an impending contest with the art-manufacturers of all nations; and the whole force of the Presidential address, and of their own activity, were directed to the preparation of art manufactures that should keep France upon her ancient proud vantage ground before the nations. It was the third Exhibition, and it was an advance on those which had gone before it; having been accepted by the leading manufacturers not as a show of strength that would weaken them by dividing their energies for the international struggle of 1867, but as a pull over the course—a dress rehearsal—a spurt to indicate the trim of the competitors.

The value of the Exhibition of the Applied Arts, which was held in 1865, was exactly estimated and foretold by M. Guichard, an authority whose work on domestic decoration (privately printed) I shall hope, some day, with his permission, to submit in a critical form to the readers of THE ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS. He pointed out the value of frequent meetings among art-manufacturers, and the strength and breadth which they inevitably derived from a general survey of the industrial art forces of the Empire. The Exhibition of 1865 was retrospective as well as contemporary; so that manufacturers—and not only, perhaps not chiefly, manufacturers—could institute pregnant comparisons between the skill and taste of the dead and the industrial learning and refinements of the living present. In the Exhibition actually open in the Palais de L'Industrie there is a rich collection of Oriental Art treasures of the Arts applied—in many instances—when the rudest forms and coarsest materials served the turn of the manufacturers of the West. This juxta-position of the old with the newest has been methodically pursued; having been acknowledged to give the happiest results.

Intelligent and well-schooled young workmen may turn from the brilliant stalls of Christofle in the nave to the Chinese and Japanese collections in the galleries, and eliminate a hundred good ideas or combinations from the contrasts that will strike their mind. It is the effect which is produced on the leading artisans which is the vital thing, in this process of education through a central institution, and the organisation of methodical temporary Museums of the Applied Arts.

I insist that the element of capital value in the Union located in the ancient Place Royale is the clear, exact, and evenly pursued method. The institution consists exclusively of men who are personally interested in the promotion of the application of Art to Industry; and they work harmoniously and, which is important for their permanence, in a circle of mutual interest. The audience whom M. Guichard addressed from the Presidential chair on the 10th of December, 1865, were all people strongly bound up with the cause of French art-manufactures. Their bread was in it. Their fame, individually, was involved in the questions of which the President, with rare good sense and perspicacity, treated in his address. "The proofs of sympathy," he said, "which you have given to our Central Union will be personally useful to yourselves." He addressed a company composed of painters, designers, ornamental sculptors, workers in the precious metals, from the plain goldbeater to the Vechtes, jewellers, gunsmiths, enamellers, potters, glass-cutters and engravers, cabinet-makers, carpet manufacturers, binders, textile printers—masters and men; and said to them, in effect, "The year 1867 will show how you have profited by the lessons of the past brought shoulder to shoulder with your own present in the applied Arts. The virile genius of your old masters will be seen reanimated, intensified, re-ennobled in the industrial glories of your glittering galleries." The noble workmen who sleep under our busy footsteps speak to us and thrill us by the immortal touch they have placed upon clay or metal, making the inert earth live and speak and vibrate.

Hazlitt grandly said of Milton that "he seized the pen with a hand just warm from the ark of faith." So shall it be spoken of the immortal handicraftsmen, that the dumb masses to which they gave beauty, which is life and the best and highest life, were kneaded by earnestness, which is holiness in man, and by cultivated heart and knowledge, which are the sublimating and perfecting companions of genius. Taking their example—in patience as in the oneness of their working life—and making it a continuous presence in their shops and studies, the two thousand handicraftsmen—masters with men, as they should be, and must be, when beauty is to be wedded to utility—pour out of the Palace raised to the spirit of Industry, warmed to high enterprises.

Their President, promoter of the Union of Art with Industry like themselves, and bread-winner in the business, besought them to remember the place France had held as mistress of art-manufactures. She was the happy creator who had made up for her deficiency in capital by her wealth in an article—saleable as molasses—Beauty; and now, when she was attacked in this, hitherto her exquisite monopoly, it was their bounden duty to go to their lathes, benches, anvils, and wheels, and make a general preparation for the day of battle. "Be at work to-morrow," was M. Guichard's advice to the two thousand. Bear in mind the even flow of the method in progress, which landed him here. He and his colleagues had stirred not a series of isolated industries, but the entire French world of art-manufacturers. They had been drawn together, as to a Parliament of Art Industry, by a simultaneous appeal to their individual and collective interests. It had been said that the possessors of the Art treasures of ancient France—owners of the Renaissance trophies and the like—would turn the keys of their cabinets and their backs upon modern manufacturing France if they were asked to unbosom their riches. The Union, methodical as a Puritan housewife, tested the worth of the calumny; and replied with a noble picture of the industrial glories of the days gone by.

It was then, deeply imbued with the national art-conquests of the past, and fortified by contact with the living princes of the applied Arts, that a picked Guard opened the campaign against all who entered an appearance against them on the Champ de Mars two years ago. We have hole-and-corner shows; we are conspicuous in spasms. South Kensington—let its uses be what they may—is no centre of inspiration. It does not communicate what our quick neighbours would call the glow of a generous initiative. In brief, it is not a centre that engenders a diffusive inspiration. It is a department, not a representative institution incessantly reanimated by its members. The French *Union* is one of heart and soul, and power and knowledge, inspired from every corner of the Empire, and warmed at the centre by the lofty and unselfish enthusiasm of those who can dignify and recommend their methods of culture by the force of their individual examples.

Out of the close relations which the Central Union has effected among the leading artists, manufacturers, and men of scholarly taste of contemporary France, a new germ of a wide-spread future excellence has come. By patient travel along the sober lines of a well-digested method, the building site of a grand institution has been reached. We are, or should be, as deeply interested in its development as the gracious gentlemen of the Place Royale are; for it is conceived in the most liberal spirit, that takes no heed of political boundaries, holding the realms of Art to be "quite round about the globe."

Of this INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE OF THE APPLIED ARTS I trust something will be said at the Educational meetings which are about to be held at Birmingham. If it should fall—as fall it may—to the lot of the humble subscriber to prepare the paper—perhaps to read it—delegated from the enlightened Art-manufacturers of France to the Art-manufacturers of the Midlands, he begs for it and for himself the considerate attention of readers and listeners. For the subject can only be tentatively treated at the outset. And tentative treatment demands delicate manipulation.

My sole recommendation, as I assume the task, is that I have been a patient, faithful, and indulged watcher of the Union from its birth; and that when, at a banquet given on the Champ de Mars (the table covered with the Art trophies of France), the plan of the College was unfolded in my ear, I resolved and promised to be if not its worthy, at least its zealous exponent and representative in England, when the day should come to act.

And, at length, the day is at hand!

BLANCHARD JERROLD.

NEWS OF THE MIDLANDS.

Destructive fires are reported from Tamworth and Warwick.

Lewis Jones, a miner, was found dead in a well at Bloxwich last week.

An inmate of the Alcester Union cut his throat last week while temporarily insane.

Mr. Goschen, the head of the Poor-law Board, paid a flying visit of inspection to the Birmingham Workhouse on Tuesday.

Drainage and waterworks are to be commenced at Kidderminster within three months from now by order of the Home Office.

It is said that the recent agricultural show at Lincoln will make an addition of £1,000 to the funds of the Agricultural Society.

On Friday a Mrs. Anderson, wife of a basket-maker at Dudley, gave birth to her twenty-seventh child. Fourteen children are living.

Viscount and Viscountess Newport, who have been spending their honeymoon at Castle Bromwich, have left for Weston Park, Salop.

Velocipeding has caused the death of a young man named William Rudge, at Wolverhampton. Rudge was thrown off, and one of the wheels of a wagon passed over his head, killing him almost immediately.

The date of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Chester has now been definitely fixed for the 14th, 15th, and 16th of October. The ceremony of opening the town hall will take place on the 15th.

The Mayor and citizens of Gloucester entertained the four companies of Gloucester volunteers—upwards of 400—at a banquet at the Gloucester Shire Hall, on Thursday night. The cost of the entertainment was nearly £200.

At a meeting of miners at Oldbury on Friday night it was resolved:—"That it is the opinion of this meeting that there is no other hope for the miner in getting his evils redressed than combination." A union is talked of for North Staffordshire.

The *Staffordshire Advertiser* says: Sir Charles Bowyer Adderley and Lady Adderley have been prevented attending several meetings in the county in consequence of the serious illness of their eldest son. We are happy to learn that the invalid is recovering.

The South Staffordshire Exhibition will close on the 29th inst. There is to be a reading of reports, with addresses and music; and, as we believe, the ceremony of laying the first stone of the new municipal buildings is to be completed on the same day, the 29th of October will be in every way one of the red-letter days of Wolverhampton.

At the Kidderminster police-court on Friday, a gardener, in the employ of Mr. Robert Lloyd, was fined 5s. and 10s. costs for setting traps to catch rabbits in his master's garden. The land belongs to the Earl of Dudley, and the technical offence with which the defendant was charged was trespass. His wages were stated to be 12s. weekly.

Dr. Ferdinand Hiller, of Cologne, has declined the proposal made to him to write an oratorio for next year's Birmingham Festival. The professor, however, has no objection, according to the *Birmingham Post*, to undertake a secular work, and is now engaged in the composition of a cantata on an Indian subject, specially designed for this festival.

Several incendiary fires occurred in farmyards in Forest Lane and Far Park Lane, near Loughborough, on Thursday night. All the damage has not been ascertained, but the destruction of farm produce has been enormous. Hardly any of the property was insured, and the loss will be felt severely by some of the sufferers. The greatest alarm prevails in the neighbourhood, as the wildest rumours are afloat. A man is in custody on his own confession, who states that he comes from Nottingham. He admits, it is said, having caused other fires, near Mansfield, Notts.

The other night a criminal lunatic, named Robert Seel, escaped from the Warwickshire County Asylum, at Hatton. Whilst the attendant was engaged with other patients, Seel slipped out of the ward, managed by some means to unlock the intermediate doors, and escaped into the yard. There he was seen by the sub-engineer, who attempted to capture him, but after a sharp struggle Seel overpowered him, and ran across the adjoining fields. It was dark at the time, and pursuit was almost hopeless. He had not been captured on Saturday. Seel is under a delusion that he is the rightful owner of the English throne, speaks of himself as the lawful king, and talks extravagantly about being worth millions of money.

A melancholy case of suicide is reported from Kidderminster. A Mrs. Stooke has been suffering from mental derangement for some little time, owing to grief at the sudden death of one of her daughters. She was a septuagenarian. About half past seven on Saturday morning her husband left her, and went downstairs, she being then in her bed room, on the second floor. Soon afterwards she was seen at a third-storey window, and had her legs out of it. The window was only open a limited space, and Mrs. Stooke must have had some difficulty in getting through it. She did so, however, and fell down on to the hard pavement below. The poor creature was picked up in a much injured condition, and died within two or three hours after the occurrence.

A curious scene occurred in the parish church of Ledbury, Herefordshire, during the morning service on Sunday. The rector, the Rev. John Jackson, was about concluding his sermon, when a young woman, bearing a child in her arms, entered the church, followed by her mother, and having walked to the top of the middle aisle, faced the congregation, and, holding up the infant, informed them it was Mr. Jackson's child, at the same time saying to it, "Look at your papa." It need scarcely be stated that the reverend gentleman was much agitated; but he nevertheless proceeded with the service. The young woman, whose name is Elizabeth Parry, is a native of Bodenham, near Hereford, from whence she came by train on Sunday morning. She was in service at the rectory as cook some twelve months ago. We are informed that procedings will be taken by the reverend gentleman against the woman.

By the recent death of Sir Charles Rushout, Bart. (originally Cockerell), one of the descendants of Samuel Pepys's sister has passed away. The baronetcy was conferred on his father, Sir Charles Cockerell, for services in India, the record of which in history does honour to a name which disappeared when Sir Charles married the Hon. Harriett Rushout, daughter of Lord Northwick.

Mr. E. Udale-Thompson committed suicide on Wednesday, in the corridor of the National Provincial Bank, Bristol, by shooting himself with a pistol. He was a wealthy man, 62 years old. In his purse there was a scrap of paper, addressed to his wife, on which was written in black lead, "I have tried my very utmost to contend against the feelings which daily and almost hourly haunt me, knowing well the extremity of distress I should bring upon you and my dear relatives. I entreat you to believe that I would not in my right mind do any injury to myself." At the inquest a verdict that deceased committed suicide whilst temporarily insane was returned.

The thunderstorm reported last week is described as being "fearful" at Leamington, where about ten o'clock a singular light cloud, like a thin vapour, passed over the town, near the tops of the houses, and was accompanied by a strong sulphurous smell. The air, which had been still and calm, suddenly became greatly agitated, and a stiff breeze quickly arose. Immediately a loud roar of thunder broke forth just overhead, and the rain streamed down literally in torrents. The storm gradually passed off, and during the early part of Thursday morning heavy showers of rain fell, but unaccompanied by thunder or lightning. The storm, which lasted for about five hours, was the most violent and appalling that has occurred in the Midlands since her Majesty visited Lord Leigh at Stoneleigh Abbey, in June, 1858; but as yet no damage to life or property has been reported in the immediate neighbourhood of Leamington.

A singular case was before the Birmingham magistrates on Monday. Florence Walton, a girl of sixteen years of age, was charged with being destitute. At about two o'clock on Sunday morning she was found wandering about the streets. She told the policeman that she had escaped from the Roman Catholic convent in Lowe-street, where she said she had been detained for three weeks. Inquiries were made, and it was ascertained that the girl had been in the convent, having been received on the recommendation of Father Dowling, to whom she stated that she had attended the ritualistic church of St. Alban, and she wished to become a Roman Catholic. It was also found that she had escaped by the window; but Father Dowling denied that there was any necessity for her doing so. She was perfectly free to go when she pleased. She was remanded that further inquiries might be made, and on Tuesday she was discharged.

The nailers' dispute has no sooner been settled than the chainmakers appear desirous of earning a notoriety for themselves. This they have done by committing a gross outrage at High Cradley, on Thursday, when the shop of John Raybould was entered by forcing the door, and seven pairs of bellows were cut to pieces. In John Robinson's shop three pairs were cut. In the shop of Tidal Parsons four pairs were cut; in that of Edward Dallow two pairs were cut. The doors were forced in these last two cases to obtain an entrance. The outrage is attributed to a wages agitation among the chainmakers. Some have been working at lower wages than others, and there has been a strong feeling about it. One of the men, however, whose bellows were cut—John Raybould—has been working at the advanced rate. Raybould is a union man, and the others are non-unionists. It is nearly two years since there was any bellows-cutting in Cradley.

Mr. Mark Lemon and his "Falstaff" company concluded their three nights' engagement at the Exchange Rooms, Birmingham, on Saturday, when, as well as on the preceding evening, there was a large and fashionable audience. To the clever and finished interpretation of *Falstaff* by Mr. Mark Lemon we alluded last week, and it only remains to say that the company by whom Mr. Lemon is supported are for the most part well-chosen artistes. Mr. Bishop gives a very intelligent reading of the text as the *Prince of Wales*, playing very carefully up to *Sir John*; Mr. W. L. Branscombe, who doubles the parts of *Poins* and the *Lord Chief Justice*, is a conscientious actor, whose impersonation of the *Chief Justice* leaves little to be desired; Mr. Harry Lemon, who makes up wonderfully well as *Bardolph*, is the most amusing representative of the part we have lately seen; Mr. Lawley is a good *Justice Shallow*; and Miss Rose Garland is an admirable *Dame Quickley*—a *rôle* she performs with an evident appreciation of the text, and a correct conception of the character Shakespeare intended to draw. The part of *Robin*, Falstaff's page, is played by Master Conran; and the characters of the apparitors and others are satisfactorily represented. The entertainment was given at Wolverhampton on Monday, and again at Birmingham on Thursday and Friday this week.

The Worcestershire magistrates have met to take steps to prevent foot-and-mouth disease from spreading, and appointed sub-committees for each petty sessional division in the county, consisting of the local magistrates, farmers, and landowners in the neighbourhood. To these sub-committees were delegated the full powers of the late Act of Parliament applicable to the question.—For the week ending the 23rd ult., Mr. Rose, the inspector for the Warwick district, had 33 fresh cases of animals attacked with the foot-and-mouth disease reported to him. Since the disease first appeared in the neighbourhood, 56 cows, 2 heifers, and 6 calves have been attacked. Several of the cows died, but the majority recovered in a few days. In the week ending the 18th ult., 25 pigs were attacked, and of them 15 died, the remainder recovering. The disease appears to have attained its height, and the number of new cases is gradually diminishing. —The foot and mouth disease has appeared in the neighbourhood of Longton, Staffordshire. A tenant of the Duke of Sutherland purchased a pig in Longton, and when he had taken it home, not before, perceived it was lame. Having no idea of its labouring from any disease, he turned the pig into a field where there were two cows. The next day one of the cows was suffering from foot and mouth rot, and thirty-six hours after the other cow was seized with the same disease.

A fearful affray with poachers took place at Leicester, on Sunday morning. Inspector Clarke and his son, meeting some poachers, were searching them, when one said—"Now's your time—let's drown him." This, after brutally ill-treating him, they endeavoured to do, but Clarke resisted successfully, and the poachers got off. One man was arrested by another policeman, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

The romantic case of cutting and wounding at Stratford-on-Avon had an equally romantic termination. The prisoner, Charlotte Burchell, a young girl, attempted to cut the throat of Arthur Stephens, the son of a farmer with whom she had lived near Cropredy, and threatened to renew the attack unless he eloped with her. He consented, and they walked all night, through a storm of wind and rain; but on reaching Stratford next morning—a telegram having preceded them—the girl was arrested, taken before the magistrates, and remanded. At the adjourned hearing, Stephens refused to appear against his sweetheart and she was consequently discharged.

Mr. Sampson S. Lloyd presided at the eighteenth annual meeting, at Dudley, on Friday, of the South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire Church of England Schoolmasters' Association. Mr. Spencer, in a paper on "Technical Education, and progress of scientific instruction on the Continent, with observations respecting the movement in England," pointed out that, whilst at one time Germany and France were customers of England, they were now England's rivals, producing cheaper and better the very articles which they previously bought. This was due in a great measure to the schools and technical education. Mr. Lloyd spoke in favour of technical education and primary education of children; for the former the State should pay a part and the municipality the remainder. The subject having been fully discussed, the Rev. C. Massey read a paper on undenominational education, which he objected to as liable to lead to a Godless education, if education it could be called. The chairman said if they went in for denominational education, how could they deal with the Roman Catholic party, who were demanding a large sum of money to be spent by them, uncontrolled by Government? How could they deal with them without the conscience clause? It ought to be put at any rate in the programme of each school. After a little further discussion the party adjourned to the Dudley Arms Hotel to dinner. Mr. S. S. Lloyd again presided, supported by the clergy.

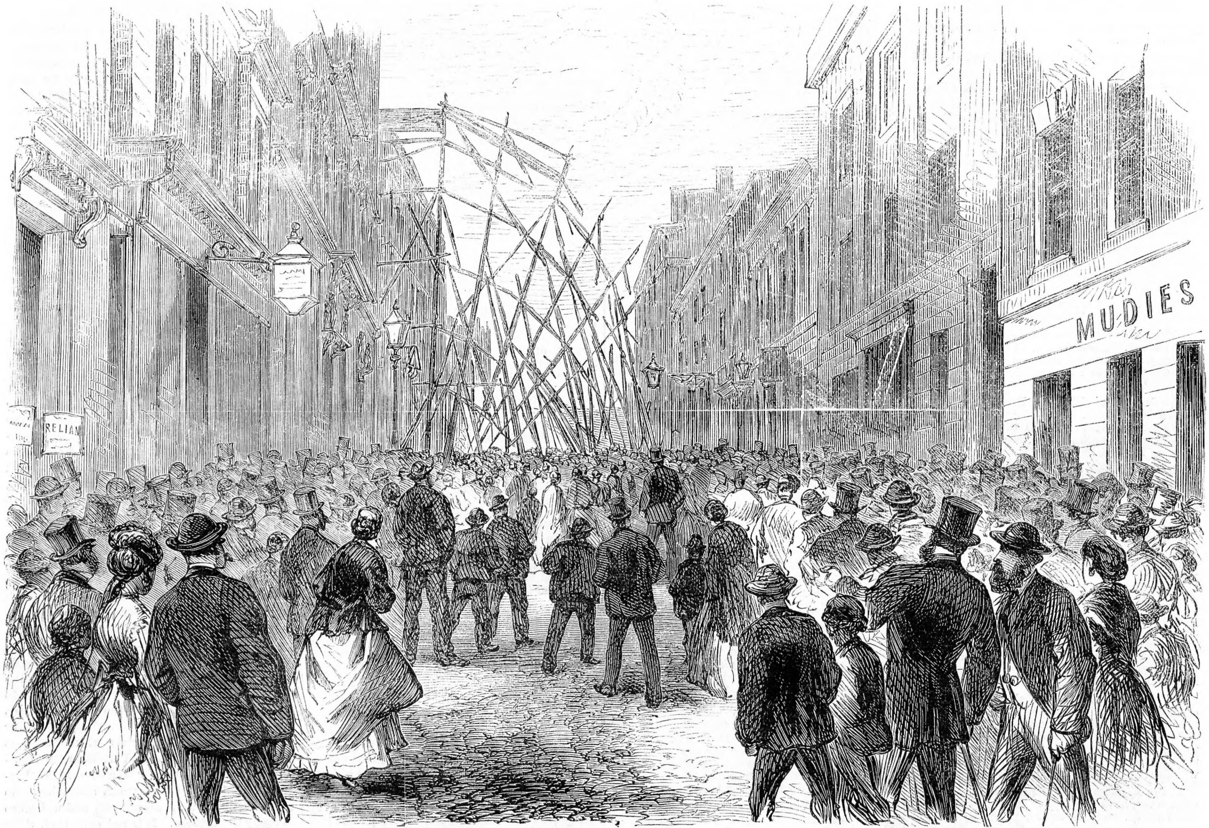
Thomas Owen, 72 years old, hanged himself a few days ago at a public-house at Nuneaton, Warwickshire. Deceased was formerly a farmer at Arley, near Nuneaton, but having resolved on going to America, he disposed of it and left for the New World. He there purchased a large estate, of which he held possession for some time, but finding that his undertaking was not a very prosperous one he returned to England, just prior to the commencement of the civil war. Since that time he seems to have had no settled place of abode, and latterly he has been in a state of pecuniary embarrassment. He came to the Old Ram public-house on Monday last, with only half-a-crown in his pocket, and stayed there during the week. At about 11 a.m. on the day above mentioned he went to his bedroom. The servant went upstairs to sweep out the rooms at a little before 3 p.m., and knocked at deceased's door. Receiving no answer, she opened it, and then observed the poor fellow hanging to the bedpost. Assistance was soon obtained, and the body was cut down, but life was found to be quite extinct. The Jury returned a verdict that deceased destroyed himself while in an unsound state of mind. The following documents, left by the unfortunate man, were found by the police: —"September 29, 1869. This may be the last you will have from me, but that——. You may, perhaps, not trouble. I am miserable; I did not think you would have turned upon me." That note bore no superscription. The subjoined is a copy of the other:—"Nuneaton, September 30. Mr. and Mrs. Abbott,—This from me, on the verge of eternity. I hope the Almighty Supreme will forgive a sinner."

Mr. H. B. Sheridan, M.P., has addressed a long letter to his constituents at Dudley, explanatory of his transactions with the Albert and other companies. He argues that commission equal in amount to that which he received from the Albert would, for the same consideration, have been obtained from any amalgamating company. His first transaction related to the purchase by the Albert of the Times Company—a business undoubtedly sound. In this company Mr. Sheridan says he had an income secured for life of £700. This interest was bought by the Albert for £8,700, the value according to the published tables of the company, but it was stipulated that he should hold himself at their disposal for the guarantee business for a certain time and should not for five years accept any appointment similar to that which he had relinquished. Subsequently he negotiated the transfer of several businesses to the Albert, for which he was paid in commission £28,000, or 2 per cent. The amount of these transfers was nearly £250,000 per annum. The payment of this commission extended over several years. Mr. Sheridan enters into a statement of the amount of commissions usually paid to show that what he received was not an exorbitant sum, and appeals to the most eminent commercial authorities, such as Baron Rothschild, Mr. Goschen, and Mr. Baring, whether they are not sanctioned by the practice of other insurance companies. The affairs of the Albert, Mr. Sheridan says, were investigated in 1862 by Professor de Morgan, when it was stated that there were enough assets for every liability, and profit besides, and therefore the sum of £50,000 was divided as profit. With the amalgamation with the Western, which took place subsequently, Mr. Sheridan was in no way concerned. Mr. Sheridan adds that he has made this explanation voluntarily, and says he believes his constituents are incapable of condemning him without an inquiry. On Friday night a meeting, called by circular, to consider Mr. Sheridan's conduct relative to the "Albert and other insurance companies," was held at the Dudley Arms Hotel, Dudley, the Mayor in the chair. Gentlemen from each part of the district were present. After some discussion, it was determined to strengthen the provisional committee appointed the other night, and the meeting was then adjourned until Wednesday.

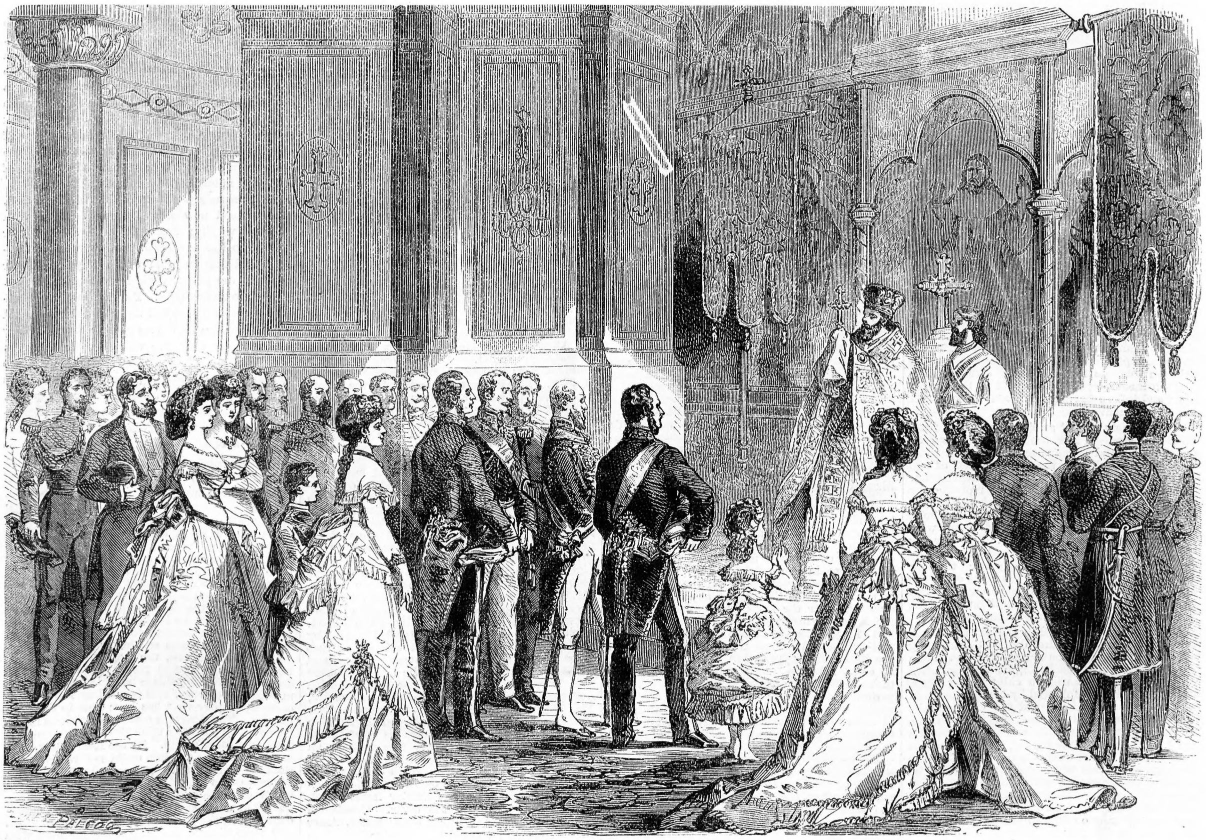
STOPPING THE WAY.

A writer in the *Saturday Review*—that virtuous custodian of our social rights and stern Mentor of every drawing-room circle—makes the astounding declaration that with girls there is no such thing as First Love! The Reviewer affirms that Maud and Blanche and Augusta are victims of the tender passion from their childhood—that they are invariably in love with somebody or something. If this be so, the statement is one calculated to cause a sensation in the bachelor mind as profound as the alarm which exists in every boudoir owing to the melancholy dilatoriness of young men in proposing. "Why don't the men propose?" is a trite but a vital question, to which, however, the answer is almost invariably uniform—"They can't afford it." Men in the present era have to work so hard to make a position for themselves—the wear and tear of the office, the counting-house, and the study is so great—that, for one thing, they have scant time to give to love-making; and, for another, their incomes, except with certain fortunate exceptions, will no more suffice to maintain a wife, a family, and household than enable them to keep that *ultima Thule* of extravagance a white elephant. Young people, when they marry now-a-days, want to begin where their progenitors left off. A house in the country, a carriage equal in splendour to that of the millionaire Brown's, a posse of servants, and unlimited pin-money—these are the demands of the Girl of the Period when she consents to bestow her hand upon Jones or Robinson. Failing to obtain these requirements, she will wait for a better offer—the best thing for her lover that can happen, if he has the manliness and courage to resist the blandishments of the modern Circe. It is difficult, as those who have gone through the ordeal will allow, to give up the fair but expensive one upon whom your choice has fallen. Ulysses, fortified as he was against the lovely syren by the possession of the herb *moly*, was not proof against his mistress's endearments: the King of Ithaca fell before her charms. Everybody is ready to acknowledge the propriety of marriage—it is a sacred institution—and we have the scriptural admonition that "Marriage is honourable in all." Most men yearn after the home comforts which they cannot get, and which are so costly to purchase. It is not only that, after perhaps years, certainly months, of devoted attention, a suitor receives the promise which he has waited so long to hear: with prospective happiness before him, he must convince the parents of the loved one that his balance at the bank is satisfactory before they consent to the union. In this case, then, it only remains for the man who has not yet made more money than he requires to give up all idea of wedlock, which, under the circumstances, it is impossible he can entertain. "The constitution of the sexes is the foundation of marriage," says Paley. This is a doctrine that we of the nineteenth century are willing enough to agree to; but we cannot work out the theory to any practical result because of that feminine avarice which is, we regret, too wide-spread and so deeply inrooted in some of our girls' minds as to be ineradicable.

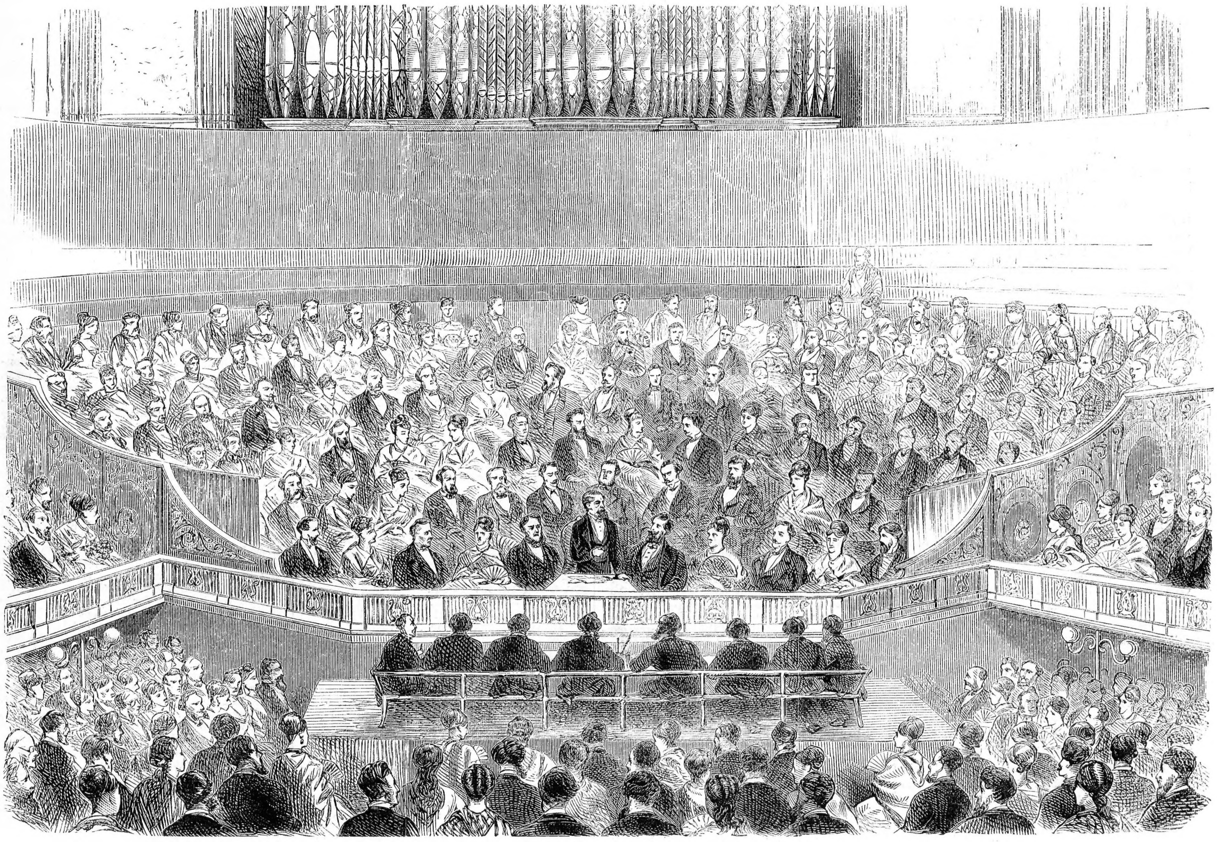
Where marriage used to be the universal creed, bachelorhood now fills its place. Men with incomes varying from £100 to £500 a-year manage to live comfortably in chambers, unfettered and free to roam where they list. Their comforts are many, their household cares few. They have no anxieties. Poor in the world's estimation they may be, but they pay their way, and are not troubled by the *res angusta domi*. Bodily and mentally they live well at their lodgings. Over the matutinal coffee and tea, with the concomitant ham and eggs or the succedaneous sardine, the bachelor reads his morning paper, which is to him both conversation and companionship; at a restaurant he dines off the fat of the land at a small expenditure; his evenings he passes working at home, if he be studious, or at the club, theatre, or billiard-room if inclined for amusement. There are, besides, symposiac gatherings at some of his friends' apartments, musical meetings at others, and visits, which he is expected to make, to his married acquaintances. Thus his time passes pleasantly enough, and it is only as old age, with insidious growth, approaches, that the bachelor feels he is alone in the world. This position has been thrust upon him—he has not sought it. He was willing and ready to unite his lot in life with that of the girl he loved; but this desire was frustrated by avaricious parents, and, perhaps, some little selfishness on the young lady's part. However this may be, the way was stopped for him, and bachelordom forced upon him undeservedly. Socially, this is bad; looked at from a moral point of view, it is impossible not to perceive the injury that has been done to the community. The Spartans made their citizens marry by inflicting penalties upon those who were disinclined to take a wife. By the Roman law those men who had no children could not receive more than one-half of a legacy that might have been bequeathed to him. We are not anxious to see either of these rather arbitrary laws in force; but what we do hope for is less desire of aggrandisement on the part of mothers and daughters, and more respect and sympathy for men with moderate incomes, who only shrink from marriage because of the multitudinous and vexatious expenses which surround it.



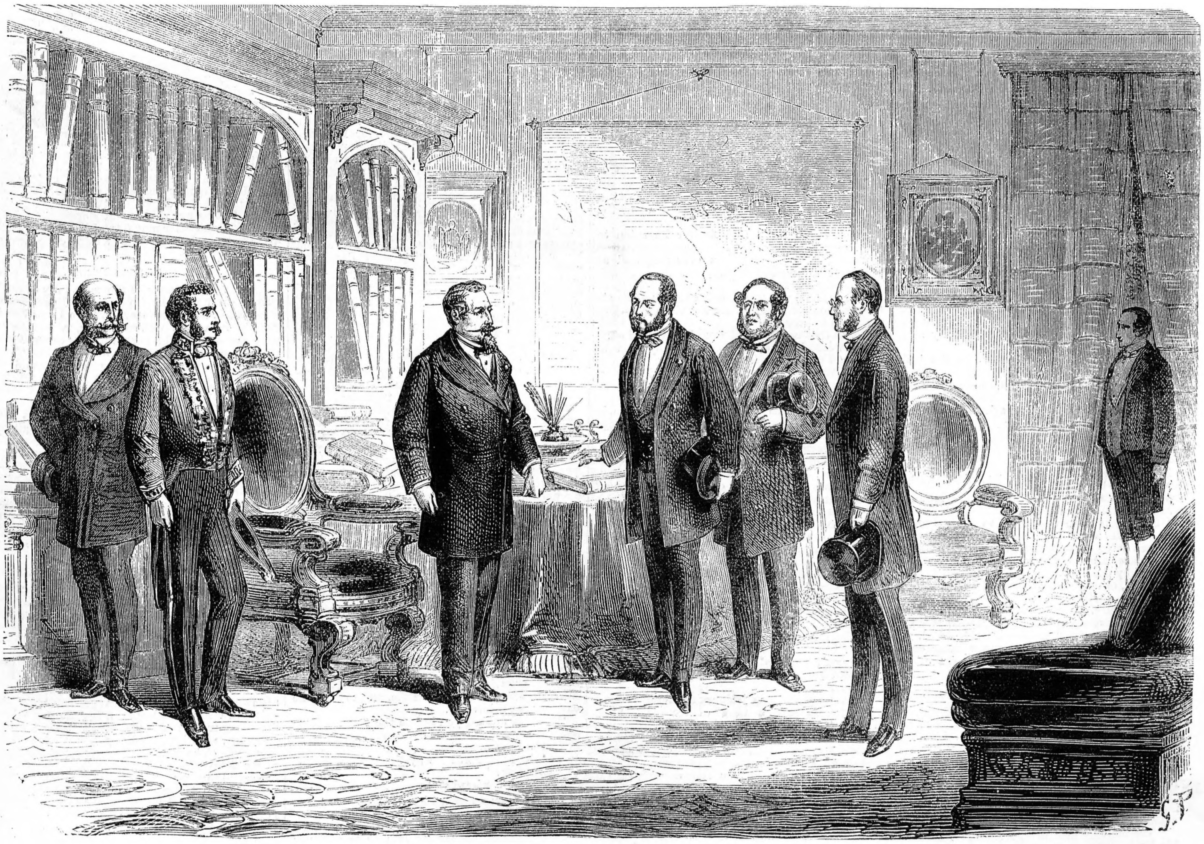
SHOCKING ACCIDENT AT THE ODD FELLOWS' HALL, TEMPLE-STREET, BIRMINGHAM. *(See page 86)*



A CEREMONY IN THE RUSSIAN CHAPEL, PARIS. *(See page 88.)*



MR. CHARLES DICKENS DELIVERING THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS TO THE STUDENTS OF THE BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND INSTITUTE. *(See page 90.)*



THE EMPEROR RECEIVING MARSHAL PRIM. *(See page 88.)*

EFFIE.

A STORY IN THREE PARTS.

BY WALTER MAYNARD.

PART III.

Effie allowed the unfavourable opinions of Mr. Langley, Mrs. Cole, and others to have weight with her until she did not altogether acquit Thornton in her own mind. She refused to see him, and his enemies surrounded her. Mrs. Cole was especially severe upon him, considering that he was the cause of the calamity, if not guilty of the crime of murder. She had already learnt that owing to the suddenness of her daughter's death no provision had been made for her and her husband, and that the income they had hitherto enjoyed would cease, unless the residuary legatees were generous enough to continue it. This the lawyer had told her. She was most assiduous in her attentions to Effie, and requesting to be permitted to remain in the house until the result of the adjourned enquiry was known, rarely left her. Miss Collings, more impartial in her judgment, avoided giving any opinion on the subject that was incessantly the topic of conversation. The three ladies were together when Mr. Burt and Mrs. Thornton joined them. A certain reserve in Effie's manner was remarked by the latter, who, whether rightly or wrongly, attributed it to a feeling inimical to her son and any one belonging to him. She disapproved Effie's treatment of Thornton, and was now more than ever indignant with her. She had, however, come to the house with an object in view, and would not allow any expression of resentment to escape her. Otherwise some observations made by Mrs. Cole would have been angrily answered.

"Any further discovery made?" asked Mr. Burt.

"Nothing has been done since you were here," replied Miss Collings.

"Mrs. Thornton expressed a wish to go over the house with you, and I assured her there would be no objection to her doing so," said Mr. Burt.

Miss Collings consented readily, for her pupil, who refrained from speaking.

"It would be a great satisfaction to me," said Mrs. Thornton. "Shall we go together?" she continued, addressing Effie.

"If you wish it," replied the latter.

"What do you expect to find?" enquired Mrs. Cole. "All traces of how it was done have been too carefully destroyed."

Mrs. Thornton with difficulty restrained herself from replying to the cruel observation. To prevent further remarks Mr. Burt opened the library door and invited the ladies to follow him. He led the way upstairs to the boudoir. They found the apartment called by its late unhappy occupant her "nest" in confusion. The dainty furniture was displaced, having been moved about during the rigid search that had been made. The golden-coloured satin and the mirrors on the walls still showed the taste with which the nest had been decorated. Some singing birds in a small aviary looked dejected and were silent. A pet dog lay on the hearth-rug, his accustomed place, which he had refused to quit.

"We have searched the room thoroughly, as you may see," said Miss Collings.

"And that is the table against which she fell," remarked Mrs. Thornton, contemplating the scene.

"It should have been left in its position to show how the accident happened." At the word accident Mrs. Cole shook her head contemptuously.

Mr. Burt took an opportunity of requesting her to avoid giving Mrs. Thornton pain by implying any suspicion in her presence. It was explained how the room was seen by the jury exactly as it had been found.

"Now, if you please, we will go to the bedroom, which you will also find has been most carefully examined," said Miss Collings, ascending the stairs.

"We have not yet been in the drawing-rooms," observed Mrs. Thornton.

"They have been gone through; but as Mrs. Jenner never used them, it is almost useless to search for anything there," replied Mr. Burt. "In the evidence," he continued, "she is said to have left the boudoir for an instant by this door," pointing to that which opened on to the landing, "and re-entered almost immediately."

"She might have had time to pass through here," said Mrs. Thornton, going into the spacious suite of apartments, the usual stately appearance of which was undisturbed. She was followed by the rest.

"These, of course, have been all looked into," said Miss Collings, raising the cover of an ottoman. Mrs. Thornton went towards the door of the boudoir leading from the drawing rooms.

"Have these been emptied?" she asked, referring to two large china vases containing dried rose leaves, and standing in the recesses of the windows.

"I think so," replied the governess.

"There should be no doubt about it," remarked Mrs. Thornton, taking hold of the one nearer the entrance to the boudoir. It was too heavy for her to move. Mr. Burt offered his assistance, and turned the china vase on its side, The rose leaves fell out in quantities upon the carpet, and from among them a phial rolled to Effie's feet.

Mrs. Thornton seized it, and held it up exultingly.

They were all amazed.

"The missing link in the chain," exclaimed Mr. Burt. The bottle was examined. It was labelled "Chloroform—Poison," and on the label was written the name of Mrs. Jenner.

It was one third full. "Here is evidence," said Mr. Burt, observing that fact, "that there was no intention of destroying life; had suicide been intended it would have been emptied."

The discovery quite overcame Mrs. Thornton. She had allowed to pass unnoticed the sneers and implied incredulity of Mrs. Cole, which, however, were none the less galling to her. Now that the truth of her son's statement was confirmed by the silent witness which, through her instrumentality, had been brought from its hiding place, she lost all self-possession, and became hysterical.

"This must be enquired into," said Mr. Burt, when the lady was calmer. He read the name of the chemist on the bottle, and suggested going at once to the address stated.

"I will go with you," said Mrs. Thornton, nervously.

"By all means," replied Mr. Burt, and without longer delay than was necessary to take leave, the two visitors who had done such service in what seemed a desperate cause, left the inmates of the house to wonder at their leisure at the strange oversight they had made.

The chemist replied satisfactorily to Mr. Burt's questions. The bottle had been given Mrs. Jenner herself. It had not been paid for, and was charged to her. She was well known at the shop, and had shown a doctor's card as an authority for the order being complied with. She had retained the card, but the name of the medical man was entered in the chemist's books. She complained of palpitation of the heart, and it was for those symptoms the chemist supposed the anti-spasmodic was required. He had cautioned her in its use. From the chemist's to the doctor's, whose address was given them. The information he afforded was not favourable. Mrs. Jenner had certainly consulted him often, and he had prescribed for her, but never ordered chloroform alone. She suffered pain in the region of the heart; the doctor supposed she must have obtained the drug surreptitiously by using his name; believing probably in its efficacy in allaying the distressing symptoms to which she was subject. At any rate, there was no doubt of the poison having been procured by her by whatever means, and there was every reason for believing that she took it medicinally.

The news of the finding of the bottle was conveyed to Arthur Thornton by William Jenner.

On their return to his rooms Mr. Burt and his companion, who now looked happier than when she had started, found the two friends awaiting them.

"You know how fortunate we have been?" she said, embracing her son.

"You were always my guardian angel," he exclaimed, taking her in his arms.

"It is marvellous how those china vases escaped us," remarked William Jenner. "You prevented our thinking of them by saying she went out and re-entered by the door leading on to the landing," he said, addressing Thornton.

"I am still under the impression she did so," replied the latter.

"You were deceived by the curtains; she might have gone round into the drawing rooms and then returned across the landing; but I believe she re-entered by the drawing room door, and went out only to take the medicine and hide the bottle from you." Thus argued Mr. Burt.

"Then you believe the death was accidental?" said Mrs. Thornton.

"Purely," replied the barrister; "we have no proof to the contrary, but every evidence that it was so. The few passionate sentences that were used are not to be taken into consideration. There is no suicidal tendency in the family."

"Her father is drinking himself to death," remarked William Jenner.

"Yes, and that fact favours my theory; she was in the habit of taking this stuff, an overdose of which killed her, just as her father takes alcohol."

The learned barrister was not very clear on this point in his argument, which nevertheless had the desired effect of tranquilising the minds of those he was addressing. He made out a better case afterwards, when dilating upon the phenomenon of vices being hereditary.

"You saw Effie?" said Arthur Thornton to his mother anxiously.

"I did, and was more than ever surprised at her conduct," replied the lady.

"Did she ask for me?"

"Your name was mentioned once, and she attempted to excuse herself for not seeing you, but I refused to hear her."

"Was that not harsh of you?" he remarked.

"It would have been harsher on my part to have said what I think of her."

Here William Jenner tried to defend his sister, and account for her strange bearing towards Thornton.

"She always was easily led, and has been in this instance influenced by Mrs. Cole and perhaps Miss Collings."

Mrs. Thornton was enraged.

"If she had a spark of affection for Arthur she would act very differently," she exclaimed. "From whom should he expect sympathy and comfort in such a position if not from her?"

"I want none when I have you near me," said Thornton, going towards his mother; "but you must not think unkindly of Effie," and he took her hands in his.

"I will try not to do so for your sake," she said, "but she is not the warm-hearted girl I thought her."

"She has reason to suspect me," replied Thornton.

"Suspect you! Do I suspect you? Does any one who knows you suspect you, and should she do so?"

"I don't mean of any horrible share in this dreadful tragedy, but my constancy to her," replied Thornton.

"Even did she, any jealousy should have been forgotten in such a time of trouble." Mrs. Thornton was very wroth with Effie, and although unwilling to augment her son's mental distress by saying much on the subject, she could not altogether conceal her indignation.

Mr. Cole, released for a few days from the wholesome control of his wife, indulged without restraint in those habits which were such a constant source of dispute between them. The death of his daughter shocked him and preyed upon what little mind he had. He took more stimulants than usual to drown his sorrow, He well knew the injurious effects of strong drinks, and objected to others following his example.

"Brandy's ruination" was a favourite maxim with him, but he had a theory peculiarly his own, that in his case it was a necessary evil. His constitution required it, he said, and could not exist without artificial support. The constitution soon broke up and refused any support whatever. During the absence of his wife he resolved to see Arthur Thornton, a resolution dictated by a cunning diplomacy not very creditable to him. Arthur Thornton, he argued, is to marry Effie Jenner, and will perhaps have a voice in the money matters of the family: should he be favourable to us our income will be continued. Whether he poisoned Nelly or not, doesn't matter; better be friends with such a man than have him for an enemy. Therefore Mr. Cole decided upon making overtures of peace and goodwill to Thornton, and the day after the inquest bent his uncertain steps towards the chambers of the latter. He reached his destination a few minutes after Mrs. Thornton had left for Coombe Lodge, escorted by William Jenner, and found Arthur Thornton and Mr. Burt still in earnest conversation.

"I come," said Mr. Cole, introducing himself and trying to look sober, "I come to offer you my services."

Thornton bowed; he did not at first recognise the intruder, but soon remembered the short scene at the inquest. "You may have had some misunderstanding with Nelly," proceeded Mr. Cole, "and I am sure we forgive you."

"You are very good," remarked Thornton.

"I forgive you," repeated Mr. Cole, struggling with a rebellious hiccough. "No one of course knows how it was done, and I am sure it does not much matter."

Mr. Burt and Thornton looked at each other. Mr. Cole, with friendly familiarity, took a seat; he waited a reply. No one speaking, he continued, "Any ways it's all well now, and there's no reason why we should quarrel."

"Mr. Cole," said Thornton, approaching him, "I am obliged to you for your calling."

"Pray don't mention it," observed Mr. Cole.

"But," continued Thornton, "I am in no humour just now to entertain you. I request you will leave my rooms." It was now Mr. Cole's turn to be surprised. He stared vacantly and tried to apologise, but words failed him.

"Do you understand me, Mr. Cole? I wish to be alone," cried Thornton.

"Yes, yes; it's of no consequence, none whatever," stammered the other, shuffling towards the door and making good his escape. "Oh! the villain," he exclaimed, when he was outside, "and that is the way he treats her poor old father," and Mr. Cole shook his fist in the face of Arthur Thornton's street door knocker.

"I wonder you did not kick him down stairs," said Mr. Burt.

"I should have committed murder then without any doubt," said Thornton with grim merriment.

The excitement of the first few days succeeding the terrible event having subsided, strong reaction set in, and Thornton fell ill. His brain was affected. Two medical men attended him, and it was necessary that he should be watched night and day. His mother and sisters took it in turns to sit up with him. The former rarely quitted his bedside. When in delirium the only subject of which he spoke was the death of Mrs. Jenner. He repeated her last words to him over and over again, and enacted the dreadful scene with alarming vehemence. His ravings were distressing to those near him, and it was at length found necessary to employ a professional nurse to attend him. In quieter moments he mentioned Effie, and reproved her tenderly for having forsaken him in the hour of trouble. She was told how ill he was, but did not express a wish to see him. On the day appointed for the adjourned enquiry he was worse. A doctor's certificate was obtained to account for his non-attendance. By some of the jury it was proposed to defer the meeting until he should be able to appear, but the suggestion was overruled; all that he could say was already in evidence, and it was thought by the majority that the proceedings should be brought to a definite termination. The chemist who had supplied Mrs. Jenner with the poisonous drug was called, and spoke to the circumstances of the purchase. He was censured by the coroner for allowing such dangerous poison to be given any customer without fuller medical authority. The chemist justified himself, saying he knew the lady well, and knew also that the doctor whose card she brought attended her. The medical man was examined, and stated that Mrs. Jenner frequently consulted him. She suffered from heart complaint, for which he had prescribed. He had not authorised her to use his name, but he believed the drug she had procured from the chemist was taken to alleviate pain, and not with any other intention. Mrs. Jenner's confidential servant proved that she had seen her mistress measure drops from the bottle which had been found, and that she had often spoken of the beneficial effect she experienced from the medicine. Arthur Thornton's evidence was then read aloud by the coroner, who made his comments thereon, and compared it with the circumstantial evidence produced. After a very prolonged meeting the jury returned a verdict of accidental death. It being a private inquest there were but few persons in the dining room where the enquiry was held. The decision however was quickly made known far and near.

Mr. Burt hastened to Thornton to give him the intelligence; he was too ill to appreciate the good news. Tossing about on his pillow he spoke incoherently, and knew no one who came near him. He was weaker than hitherto, and much less violent in delirium. The only name he now mentioned intelligibly was Effie's, and he seemed never to have forgotten her. Mrs. Thornton, who had attended the enquiry, soon followed Mr. Burt. She remained in Eaton Place to speak to Effie, and to learn the cause of her behaviour.

"I would not ask you before the result of this sad investigation was pronounced," she said to her when they were alone together in the library; "but now I must know why you have declined to see Arthur?"

Effie hung her head and made no reply.

"If ever you suspected him"—Effie burst into tears—"if the shadow of a doubt crossed your mind with respect to him, then I can understand your repugnance to meeting him or any of us; but you say such is not the case. Then why have you refused to console him in such a trial as that through which he has just passed?"

Mrs. Thornton's earnest manner made a deep impression upon Effie.

"I am to blame," she faltered, "and yet not so much as you suppose. I was jealous and listened to the advice of others."

"Do you intend to follow their advice still?" asked Mrs. Thornton, "or to act as your heart dictates?"

"He would not see me now," replied Effie.

"He would not know you," answered the mother.

"Is he then so ill?"

"He is indeed."

"Will you take me to him, and will you forgive me?" said Effie, falling on her knees before Mrs. Thornton.

The request was granted, and the two women went to Thornton's chambers. For days they watched him in his illness; he gradually recovered, and the first faces he recognised when the delirium of fever left him were those of his mother and the girl he loved.

[THE END.]

THE POLICE COURTS.

FORGERY OF £10,000.

Albert Buchler was charged at the Mansion-house on Saturday, before Alderman Sir Robert Carden, with forging and uttering a bill of exchange for £1,857, upon Messrs. G. and A. Worms, bankers, Austin Friars. It appeared that early in September the bill in question, purporting to be drawn by the Hungarian Credit Bank at Pesth, upon Messrs. Worms, was forwarded to them for payment, The prisoner, it seemed, was a clerk in that bank of which Messrs. Worms were the London correspondents. About the 2nd September he obtained leave of absence to see his friends, and he proceeded direct to Vienna, thence to Paris and London. About the 12th September the bank received advice that Messrs. Worms had paid the bill of £1,800, and they immediately telegraphed that they had drawn no such bill. That led to enquiries, and since then detective officers have been on the look-out for the prisoner. It appeared that, in Paris, he went to Messrs. Blount, and asked them to discount the bill for £1,800, which they did. He also obtained a sum of 100,000 francs upon a bill drawn upon Messrs. Rothschild, and other sums in a like manner. On Friday he was apprehended in Cornhill, by detective sergeants Hayden and Funnell. He immediately put his hand into his right pocket, and drew out a revolver loaded in five chambers, but he was at once disarmed. Detective-sergeant Webb afterwards had a conversation with the prisoner, and he said he was very sorry for what he had done, that it struck him he had done wrong as soon as he had done it, and that if he had got the pistol he would have blown out his brains. Upwards of £7,000 was found upon him when he was arrested. Evidence was given as to the payment of the bill for £1,800, and the prisoner was then remanded for a week.

A DISORDERLY BEAR.

On Friday, at the Tiverton Police Court, Giovanni Rossi, an Italian, was charged with assaulting a lodging-house keeper. The defendant and another man went to her house with a performing bear, which was put in a stable for the night. In the morning it was found that the animal had killed two rabbits and knocked down part of a wall. The complainant demanded compensation. The defendant agreed to pay for the rabbits, but refused to pay 4s. for the damage to the building. The complainant was going to get assistance, when defendant knocked her down and kicked her. He then had a conversation with the other man in language unintelligible to her, and presently he brought the bear upon the scene. Bruin was unmuzzled and held a stick. Defendant intimated that the animal was equal to forty policemen, and would clear the house on the shortest notice. Of course the defendant was now master of the situation, and was allowed to depart without paying the money, but he was subsequently apprehended by the police, and after much trouble brought back to Tiverton. He was fined £1 and costs, which he paid.

A FOOL AND HIS MONEY.

A case which illustrates the great folly of some men when under the influence of liquor came before the sitting magistrates at the Leeds Town Hall on Saturday. Marian Long, a woman of light character, and a person who gave the name of John Ross, and said he was a cashier from Castle-street, Liverpool, were placed in the dock charged with having assaulted Police-constable Dockray. Between one and two o'clock that morning the officer found Ross in the neighbourhood of Claypit-lane in the company of the woman, and advised him to go to his lodgings. Ross, who had evidently been drinking, resented the interference of the officer and commenced an attack upon him which resulted in Dockray's cape being torn. Ross and his companion were therefore lodged in the lock-up, and in the possession of the male prisoner were found bank notes for £420 and a cheque for £1,500. He was fined £5 and costs. It was stated that he had presented the woman, who was discharged, with £20.

THE CAREER OF A SWINDLER.

At the Birmingham Police Court on Saturday, a woman, giving the name of Fanny Letitia Stockwell, was charged with will-forgery, bigamy, and attempted murder. Her career of fraud began last year by her representing to a jeweller in Birmingham that she was entitled to a sum of £400 under a will, which was afterwards discovered to be a forgery. She was married to a man named Baker, who left for America shortly afterwards. By other misrepresentations she entrapped Mr. Stockwell, a gentleman whose housekeeper she had subsequently become, into a marriage, which took place on the 22nd of July. She then claimed a large quantity of jewellery under false pretences from a Mr. Lines. Mr. Stockwell having been suddenly taken ill, suspicion fell on his wife, who will be charged with administering a drug to her husband, whose faith in her statements had been recently weakened by a train of circumstances. The case was formally opened on Saturday, and a remand was granted. The evidence in this case is voluminous, and the further proceedings are likely to excite unusual interest.

NOTES ON THE JOURNALS.

Neither in French nor English criminal annals is there anything so hideous as the Pantin tragedy. It fills the mind with horror, and makes us unwillingly acknowledge that man is capable of doing anything to obtain the ends he seeks. This Haupmann, so cleverly arrested by the French *gendarme* at Havre, must at present be credited with murdering eight persons—father, mother, and six children—the entire family of the Hincks. He denies that his hand is red with the blood of all the victims, but acknowledges that he participated in the massacre of the victims. "Gustave Kinck and his son," says Haupmann, "were the murderers; I was an accomplice." Any way Haupmann's share in the tragedy has covered him with execration, and will probably conduct him to the guillotine. Meanwhile, he divests the monotony of prison-life by reading with great avidity the cheap romantic Paris press.

In the month of September last 15,617 persons left Liverpool, chiefly for America. In the three months just ended 47,942 emigrants sailed from the Mersey; 38,957 for the United States, and 7,443 for Canada, leaving, says the *Times*, only 1,542 for the rest of the world. Reading these figures we may well ask ourselves the question, of what class in life were these emigrants who have left the Old for the New World? Many of them were doubtless people in extreme want; many must have been artisans and skilled labourers, who will find in the States that employment denied to them here. Is England so over-populated that she can spare nearly fifty thousand of her sons and daughters in three months? Or is trade so stagnant that there is no work for these unfortunate emigrants? If the latter be true, surely some governmental steps should be taken to employ the artisan-class who now resort to emigration as a last resource.

The editorship of the *London Gazette*, which rumour said was not to be filled up, has been conferred by the Premier upon Mr. Walker, who, until recently, was the acting editor of the *Daily News*. It is known that Mr. Blanchard Jerrold was a candidate for the appointment, and everybody expected he would be nominated to the vacant chair. Had the Prime Minister conferred the appointment on that gentleman, the act would have been not only a graceful but a well-deserved one; for Mr. Jerrold has been an earnest and active soldier in the journalistic ranks for many years, and has shown great capacity for removing or remedying notorious social abuses. Failing Mr. Jerrold, Mr. Walker is no doubt a very good man. Of course it was necessary in this case that a Liberal writer should be rewarded, which confined the choice somewhat. Mr. Bright was opposed to the continuation of the sinecure. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Torrens were in favour of Mr. Jerrold. Who was Mr. Walker's friend?

There are indications that winter is close upon us. The ground is strewed with dead leaves—fit emblems of our mortality—the days are shortening, and you look in vain for a warm glint of sunshine. By universal consent it is called the Dull Season. But in fact this period of the year is very far from being dull in Town, and particularly so in the Capital of the Midlands, where the Theatres are open, concert-giving has begun, and where Mr. Dickens, Mr. Lemon, and Mr. Webster have most opportunely visited us. It is in this same Dull Season that the Midlanders arouse themselves to preternatural activity. From all parts of the district come sounds of preparation for winter—musical, theatrical, and "lecturial." In Birmingham we are promised a good musical season. Titiens, Santley, Mongini, and other Italian-opera artistes will visit the Hardware Village for three nights early next month; Sims Reeves will appear later; so that those who live in or near the Midland Capital will have plenty of entertainment until Christmas, which we shall have amongst us almost before we can look round.

If you could assume for the nonce the Asmodean garb, and by its means unroof the houses of certain gentlemen who are much sought after just now, you would see something of the time and trouble and skill that are expended upon Christmas Numbers and Christmas Pieces. For the former artists and engravers and writers are putting the finishing-stroke to their productions, which we shall see presently issue from the presses in all the glory of tinted paper, new type, and coloured pictures. It wants nearly three months yet to Christmas, but already the majority of Extra Numbers of our magazines and periodicals are all but completed. When other folk were lazily dipping in the briny at Weymouth or Dieppe or Brighton, Scriblerus, at some quiet seaside place, or up amongst the Welsh mountains with the painters, was racking his brains for your amusement, Madame, and for yours, Young Man of the Day,—you who gloat over the word-twistings and puns in the burlesque, and the odd comic songs in the piece; whilst for you, little lady with the wavy golden hair, who sit in a box so patiently until the Pantomime begins,—for you, even at this present writing, authors, and scene-painters, and managers, and some hundreds of persons of whose existence you have no conception, are toiling day and night. Presently you will see the results of their labours, and listen to the Clown's rare wit, and the lively music; and for many a night you will be haunted with visions of Fairyland, which maybe you will remember when your locks are silvered and your steps feeble,—when you shall have got into the Dull Season of Life.

GOOD WORDS FROM GOOD BOOKS.

Laziness grows on people: it begins in cobwebs, and ends in iron chains. The more business a man has to do, the more he is able to accomplish; for he learns to economize his time. —*Judge Hale on Laziness.*

Nothing is so contagious as enthusiasm; it is the real allegory of the tale of Orpheus: it moves stones; it charms brutes. Enthusiasm is the genius of sincerity, and truth accomplishes no victories without it.—*Bulwer on Enthusiasm.*

There was a time when it was the fashion for public men to say, "Show me an abuse, and I will do my best to correct it." Times are changed: men now say, "Show me a practical improvement, and that improvement I will do my best to realize."—*Lord Palmerston on Progress.*

A woman has two smiles that an angel might envy, the smile that accepts the lover afore words are uttered; and the smile that lights on the first-born baby, and asures him of a mother's love.—*Haliburton's Description of a Woman's Smile.*

Nothing is more silly than the pleasure some people take in "speaking their minds." A man of this make will say a rude thing, for the mere pleasure of saying it, when an opposite behaviour, full as innocent, might have preserved his friend, or made his fortune.—*Steele on Discretion.*

Though they are reckoned only among the smaller and secondary morals, yet they are of no mean importance in the regulation of life. A moral taste is not of force to turn vice into virtue; but it recommends virtue with something like the blandishments of pleasure.—*Burke on Taste and Elegance.*

When Dante was at the court of Signore della Scala, then sovereign of Verona, that prince said to him one day, "I wonder, Signor Dante, that a man so learned as you are should be hated by all my court, and this fool" (pointing to his buffoon, who stood by him) "should be beloved." Dante, highly piqued at this comparison, replied, "Your Excellency would wonder less if you considered that we like those best who *most resemble* ourselves."—*Dante and the Sovereign of Verona.*

In the social world an Englishman to-day has the best lot. He is a king in a plain coat. He goes with the most powerful protection, keeps the best company, is armed by the best education, is seconded by wealth, and his English name and accidents are like a flourish of trumpets announcing him. This, with his quiet style of manners, gives him the power of a sovereign without the inconveniences which belong to that rank.—*Emerson's Description of an Englishman.*

"Manners," says the eloquent Edmund Burke, "are of more importance than laws. Upon them, in a great measure, the laws depend. The law can touch us here and there, now and then. Manners are what vex or soothe, corrupt or purify, exalt or debase, barbarize or refine, by a constant, steady, uniform, insensible operation, like that of the air we breathe in. They give their whole form and colours to our lives. According to their quality they aid morals, they supply them, or they totally destroy them."—*Burke on Manners.*

Are not the brightest talents made nothing worth by perpetual intoxication? Is not the statesman degraded, and the wit rendered contemptible, by a constant and habitual use of wine? Have we not examples before us where every earthly qualification is marred by it, and where poverty and ignominy are the reward of exertions weakened by its influence, which, used with sobriety and temperance, might have received, and would have deserved, the meed of honour and the wreath of fame?—*Theodore Hook on Wine-drinking.*

If you choose to represent the various parts in life by holes upon a table, of different shapes—some circular, some triangular, some square, some oblong—and the persons acting these parts by bits of wood of similar shapes, we shall generally find that the triangular person has got into the square hole, the oblong into the triangular, and a square person has squeezed himself into the round hole. The officer and the office, the doer and the thing done, seldom fit so exactly that we can say they were made for each other.—*Sydney Smith on False Positions.*

"What is the highest degree of expression that art can delineate?" said Piombino. "Sleep," replied the master, to the surprise of all present, not excepting Leonardo. "I will explain," resumed Michael Angelo, "lest you should have misapprehended me. When I say that sleep is the highest expression that artists can put into form, I mean that it is the last and crowning effort of art; that it is the figure surmounting the pyramid on whose sides are prefigured life's many phases—all passion, emotion, thought. And, to elevate the idea to its highest limit, it is necessary even to depict it in youth —witness the Venus asleep—in order that man may feel how turbulent a sea of life is calmed under its spell." "But would not death itself express as much—a peace to the same passions—a peace more lasting?" said Piombino. "No," said Michael Angelo; "the passions live in sleep —are growing: in death they are at an end; hence in sleep the eye is closed to hide the naked forms of passion which lie within; in death the eye is open and sightless, a circumstance so effectually related in marble—a material in which the open eye has a look of death united to immortality."—*Michael Angelo on Art Expression.*

At New York, "Mr. James Mace," the prize-fighter, is giving a series of "statuesque illustrations."

At a meeting of ironworkers at Great Bridge on Saturday, the following resolution was proposed, carried, and confirmed on Wednesday:—"That each delegate present pledges himself to return to his constituency, and to use his best efforts to bring about a re-union among the men as members of the Ironworkers' Association; and furthermore, that a mass meeting of ironworkers shall be called together on Monday next, at Wednesbury, when it is hoped all ironworkers who are on the 'night turn' will play one 'turn' on purpose to attend."

THE GOSSIP.

Mr. F. C. Burnand has written a new drama, which will be produced at the Queen's as soon as the run of "Turn of the Tide" is over.

The Japanese novelist Kiong te Bakin has finished a novel which he began nearly forty years ago; it is in a hundred and six volumes.

Mr. Kinglake is in the Crimea, collecting materials for the continuation of his History of the War.

Awaiting the completion of the long-promised drama of Mr. Boucicault, Mr. Vining announces the production of a version of "Le Mangeur de Fer" of M. Plouvier, to be entitled "Escaped from Portland."

Figaro says M. Hervé, the composer of many popular musical burlesques, is engaged at the Lyceum to play *Chilpéric* in English. He is to receive a thousand francs a night.

The editor of the Port Huron (Michigan) *Times* wrote to Carlyle for his autograph, and received the following answer: "Here is my autograph. Much good may it do you. T. CARLYLE, Chelsea, 23rd June, 1869."

Mdlle. Schneider has just concluded an agreement with M. Raphael Félix, by the terms of which she is to receive 192,000 francs for ninety-six representations, to be given next season, in various cities of the United Kingdom. Her *répertoire* is to consist of three of M. Offenbach's musical farces.

Mr. Tennyson's forthcoming volume will contain, it is said, the promised Arthurian poems, and some pieces of a character that will specially delight those of his admirers who think the "Northern Farmer" and the "Grandmother's Apology" the best things he has done since "In Memoriam."

There are a few new-book announcements. From Mr. T. Adolphus Trollope we are led to expect a new novel, "The Garstangs of Garstang Grange," to be published by Messrs. Smith & Elder; which firm will introduce to the public a new writer of fiction in the author of a Gascon story, the subject of which is the Hôtel du Petit St.-Jean.

The St. James's Theatre will open during the present month, under the management of Mrs. John Wood. Mr. J. R. Planché will superintend all stage arrangements. An operetta by Offenbach, a classical English comedy (probably "The School for Scandal"), and a new ballet will constitute the opening programme. Among members of the company are Miss Herbert, Miss Henrade, Miss Susan Pyne, and one or two actors, American and English, new as yet to the London stage.

A dramatic sketch by Mr. Harry Lemon, author of several popular farces, is being played as *lever de rideau* to Mr. T. Morton's new piece "Plain English" at the Holborn Theatre. The *Athenæum* says of the farce, "It is a fairly amusing, but not very dramatic, representation of rustic loves and quarrels." Mr. Lemon has been engaged to write the burlesque opening of the Christmas Pantomime, "Dick Whittington," at the Crystal Palace.

Messrs. Macmillan & Co. will shortly publish "The History of the Life of Albert Dürer; with a Translation of his Letters and Journal, and some Account of his Works," by Mrs. Charles Heaton. This work will be illustrated by reproductions, by the autotype (carbon) process of photography, of many etchings by the artist, including "Melancolia," "The Knight, Death, and the Devil," "St. Jerome, reading," "The Prodigal Son," the limestone carving which is styled "The Naming of St. John the Baptist," &c,

The *Hartford Courant* has some remarks on the note prefixed by the editor of *Macmillan's Magazine* to "The True Story of Lord Byron's Life," which may be regarded as an informal communication from Mrs. Stowe herself. The following are the closing observations of the *Courant*:—"We are happy to be able to say, as we are authorized to do, that Mrs. Stowe received nothing more for this paper than she receives for her ordinary contributions to the *Atlantic*, having, we presume, a fixed arrangement with the publishers. That she did not, this being so, write this for money, is evident to those who know how pressed she is with literary engagements on all sides, and in a position, so to say, to name her own terms of remuneration. She would have received the same from Messrs. Fields, Osgood, & Co. for anything else published in their magazine occupying the same space."

Another romance of the Godfrey-of-Bulloigne, or Knight-of-the-Swan cycle, has lately been published by M. C. Hippeau, in his series of French Poets of the Middle Ages, namely "La Conquête de Jérusalem," written by the Pilgrim Richard, and recast by Graindor de Douai in the thirteenth century. This cycle of romances was finished by 1268, as a MS. that contains all the six members of it bears that date, and of all Godfrey-of-Bulloigne is the hero. The six romances are as follows:—1. *Hélias*, written about the year 1192, the history of the ancestors of Godfrey; 2. The *Enfances*, or the first exploits of the hero; 3. *La Chanson d'Antioche*, published by M. Paulin, Paris; *Les Chétifs*, adventures of some Crusaders taken prisoners by the Saracens; *La Conquête de Jérusalem;* 6. The account of the battles fought against the Crusaders when masters of the Holy City by the Soudan's army. Of all this cycle we have as yet had only one small section printed in English, the "Chevalere Assigne," by Mr. Stevenson for the Roxburghe Club, and Mr. H. H. Gibbs for the Early-English Text Society. Divers MSS. of the English "Siege of Jerusalem" are in existence, and they are, no doubt, translations from the French: but on this point we still desire light.—*Athenæum.*

William Powlter, the first whip of the York and Ainsty Hunt, was thrown from his horse on Tuesday, and died shortly afterwards.

Lord George Hamilton, brother of the Duke of Hamilton, was arrested by the sheriff's officers on Wednesday, in St. James's-street. The officers seized the horse of a hansom cab in which Lord George was riding, and the cabman made vigorous efforts to escape. Lord George got out, and ran across Jermyn-street, but was pursued and captured.

Archbishop Manning on Sunday delivered a discourse on the Pope's Syllabus at the pro-cathedral in Kensington. He expressed his belief that if the Pope had confined himself in the Syllabus simply to faith and morality in the ordinary personal sense of the word, very little would have been heard of it, but because his Holiness had pointed out and condemned all those errors in political philosophy which lay at the root of morals the world had been in uproar. Dr. Manning then went through the several points of the Syllabus, explaining and defending each of them. "The meaning of modern civilization," he said, "was a state of political society founded upon divorce, secular education, infinite divisions, and contradictions in matters of religion, and the absolute renunciation of the supreme authority of the Christian Church. The Pope in the Syllabus had invited those who are wandering from Christian civilization to what they call modern civilization to return again—to come back to Christian marriage, Christian education, Christian unity of faith and worship, and Christian submission to him who is the pastor of pastors. That was the meaning of the Syllabus."

MARKETS.

CORN.—MONDAY.—With a moderate show of samples from Kent and Essex, the wheat trade was dull, at a decline of 1s. to 2s. per qr. The foreign trade was also on a small scale, at a decline of 1s. per qr. on all descriptions, though more was doing than on Friday. Norfolks and other country marks were 1s. per sack lower, with only a moderate demand. Foreign sacks as well as barrels were dull, with prices rather against sellers. Town flour tended downwards. Prime new malting barley maintained its value, but secondary and low foreign were in buyers' favour. The malt trade was very quiet, with prices much the same.—NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME, MONDAY.—The show of wheat was tolerable, and the demand proved healthy, at prices the turn in favour of the purchaser. Not much doing in barley, and late rates were fully sustained. Oats and beans were a meagre supply, and fully supported late prices.

CATTLE.—MONDAY.—At to-day's market there was a good show of beasts, but these were sparingly offered, owing to the stoppage of the greater portion of the foreign receipts at the waterside. The show of beasts was extensive, but the supply from our own grazing districts was limited. Really prime stock, from its scarcity, commanded extreme quotations, a few West Highland beasts selling at 5s. 2d. to 5s. 4d. The number, however, was too small to stamp quotations. Shorthorns were mostly of but poor quality, and were difficult to sell. The top quotation for them did not exceed 4s. 11d. to 5s. per 8lbs.

HOPS.—LONDON, MONDAY.—The completion of picking has now conclusively established the fact of the shortness of the crop, and about 100,000 old duty is generally believed to be the correct estimate of our yield. New Mid and East Kent, £5 10s., £6 10s., £7 10s.; new Wealds, £4 10s., £5 5s., £6 15s.; new Sussex, £4 5s., £5, £5 6s.; new Farnhams, £5 12s., £6 10s., £7 10s.; new country, £5, £6, £7 7s.; yearlings, £2, £2 10s., £3 10s.

REGISTER OF BANKRUPTS.

Henry George Capell, Warwick, innkeeper.—George Ceare, Ferry Drayton, Leicestershire, publican.—Thomas Matthew Clewes, Cradley, Worcestershire, wool mop manufacturer.—Henry Danks, Hadley, Wellington, Shropshire, innkeeper.—James Emerson, Stafford Street, Birmingham, grocer.—Francis Grosvenor, Moseley Road, Birmingham, commercial traveller.—John Thomas Icke, Newport, Shropshire, draper.—Harry Osborn, Clarendon Street, Aston-juxta-Birmingham, journeyman jeweller.—James Poole, Summer Street, Birmingham, late licensed victualler.—William Schofield, Gainsborough, licensed victualler.—John Thomas Simpson, Stamford, plumber.—William John Taylor, Dudbridge, near Stroud, Gloucestershire, tailor.—Thomas Underwood, Marl Pool Lane, Kidderminster, beerhouse keeper.—Joseph Wright, Keyworth, Notts, glove maker.—Benjamin Blackham, Workhouse-lane, Tipton, Staffordshire, ironmaster.—Robert Cecil, Belle-vue-terrace, Handsworth, Staffordshire, jeweller.—John Thomas Greening, Geelong-terrace, Friston-street, Birmingham, tailor.—John Griffiths, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, publican.—Herbert Harrop, Beauchamp-terrace, Great Malvern, Worcestershire, upholsterer.—George Jones, Leominster, Herefordshire, commission agent.—Henry Johnson, Spring-vale, Edgbaston, Birmingham, late licensed victualler.—Thomas Kimberley, Pope's-lane, Oldbury, Worcestershire, collier.—John Burley Mason, High Cross-street, Leicester, late ironfounder.—Luke Staniforth, Eckington, Derbyshire, butcher.—James Webb, Stirchley-street, Kings Norton, Worcestershire, baker.—William Wood, Kidsgrove, Staffordshire, joiner and builder.

MIDLAND MANUFACTURES.

There has been a large increase in the imports for the month of August; and there is an improvement in the exports of most articles connected with the trade of the district. The total value of the iron exported during the month is £1,931,250, compared with £1,402,643 for August, 1868; and for the eight months there is a rise from £9,610,229, for the eight months of last year, to £13,771,828 for the corresponding period of 1869. The only falling off refers to a diminution of about seven thousand pounds in the value of the old iron exported. For the great increase in the demand for pig and puddled iron we are indebted chiefly to France and the United States; and the still greater increase in the railroad iron trade is accounted for by the fact that Russia alone took nearly £200,000 worth more than in August, 1868. The trade in bar and angle was also exceptionally good, British North America being in this case our best customer.

The value of the general hardware exported exceeds by nearly £40,000 that of August, 1868. Unwrought copper exports also rose during last August to £65,686; in August, 1868, the amount was £26,833. The following is the tabulated statement of miscellaneous articles:—

	Month of August.		Eight months.	
	1868.	1869,	1868.	1869.
Alkali	£142,314...	£133,975..	£1,014,533...	£906,435
Arms (small) ...	59,652...	23,568...	589,950...	253,200
Ammunition ...	39,863...	19,490...	252,263...	281,746
Beer and Ale ...	120,225...	134,872...	1,289,062...	1,306,735
Boots and Shoes	140,408...	117,501...	910,646...	857,470
Carriages (railway)	3,850...	7,617...	63,111...	90,615
Carriages	6,022...	8,153...	29,086...	39,589
Cordage & twine	32,347...	28,144...	225,435...	222,397
Coals	513,374...	520,590...	3,610,807..	3,306,514
Carpets	116,187...	176,164...	703,294...	995,012
Drugs, &c.	52,870...	46,297...	350,908...	434,715
Jewellery, &c.	32,668...	53,054...	231,156...	321,358
Ribbons	9,154...	5,793...	42,609...	47,802
Salt	41,142...	44,857...	333,852...	287,060
Saddlery	22,242...	27,848...	160,203...	209,948
Soap	24,407...	24,177...	167,876...	142,255
Tin-Plates	165,537...	173,275...	1,485,081...	1,666,530

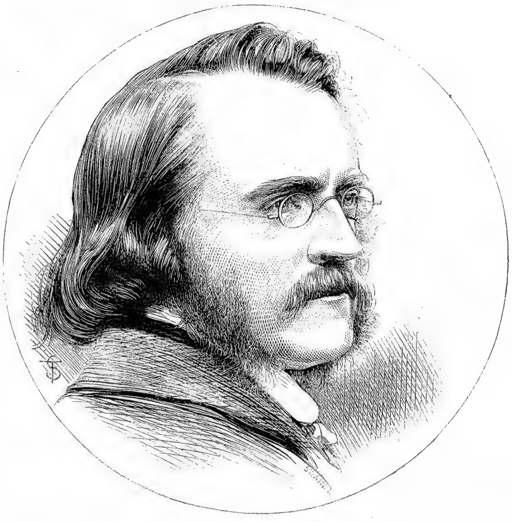
The Miners' Conference, which was to have been held at Brierley Hill, on Monday, is adjourned for a week.

On Tuesday evening, intelligence was received in Liverpool to the effect that a large quantity of wreck had been washed ashore on the coast near Exmouth. Amongst the wreck were the quarter-board of a ship, with the letters "Red Jacket" painted on it, and also a portion of the poop of a large ship. This fact, taken in connection with the circumstance that a life-buoy had been previously picked up, and a large vessel was seen to founder off Brest, has led to the conclusion that it is the Red Jacket. This vessel sailed from Cardiff on the 11th September, with a cargo of coals for Bombay, and would consequently experience the full force of the heavy gales last month. The Red Jacket was at one time the crack ship of the celebrated White Star Line of Australian clippers.

LOUNGERS BY THE SEA.

To an artist, the Grand Parades and Marine Parades are studios, where, allowing for the frequent meals, he can at all times rely on meeting the same models. Their frequenters, it would seem, were quarantine-bound, warned back from breaking bounds by sentries placed at either end. At low tides a few may be suffered to pass the lines and go straggling along the beach; as a rule these may be trusted not to stray far. Society seethes in masses, like bees on the swarm. It is all very well for young ladies, who find unwonted air and appetite in marking time on the promenade, and getting any admiration that may be going as well, kill three birds at a shot and attain the acme of virginal felicity. Even they might bring back roses gathered on the barren downs if they chose to breast the heights in search of them. But it puzzles us what manner of men the youths can be who can lounge away their autumn holiday in tightly buttoned broadcloth, silk hats, and tasselled canes, or at least in some similar costume sedulously *soigné* and unserviceable. Possibly dutiful sons of the men who rail at the foolhardiness of Alpine climbers and denounce the savage cruelty of field sports. There is no accounting for tastes, but it does seem a strange one to stay at home of a morning to have your corset laced by your sister's maid when you might be buffeting in the waves the gale is driving on the coast; to pass the long day mincing in polished boots and whispering among essence-steeped ringlets, while you might be striding away on your own legs or galloping your horses' on the elastic turf and in the fresh winds of the downs.

Indeed, next to nature, the children are the prettiest sights at a watering-place; they and their sports are in such perfect keeping with their surroundings, and they seem so absolutely happy in the exuberance of their health and spirits. You see their little bare legs tanning visibly with the sea water, and their cheeks blooming like magic flowers under the touch of the prestidigitateur's wand. The troop that the other day made the railway journey hideous may now shout as they please, and you like them the better for it. Even when you hear from that strong-lunged baby the screams that caused you to regard it with the eye and heart of a Herod, you are actually more sorry for it than yourself. After all, where there is beach as well as parade there is room enough for all, except, perhaps, when the sea comes up in spring tides or London comes down in Excursion trains. . . . The children are getting into the sea and mischief generally, and their maids are letting them do it. Amateur conchologists and ichthyologists are hunting up shells or torturing crustaceæ. Scientific algists are botanizing among the sea-weeds at a great expenditure of gloves. The more rational girls are jumping chamois-fashion among the rocks, using their new silk umbrellas as alpenstocks, and splashing themselves in the pleasant conviction that salt water never gives cold. One group with interested motives is following the movements of a prawn-hunter, while another is in waiting to assist at the landing of a dragnet. Through them all, equipped with book and beach seat, you may roam free as a Kirghi on his native steppes, changing your quarters as fancy dictates. Undistracted by the busy hum of life, you may amuse a sublime youth or middle age with fairy tales of science or anything else you please, provided only you don't place your dependence on marine libraries. If you desire to repose your mind on the beautiful, you have but to raise your eyes on the sea; if you care to relieve it with the humourous, let them fall where you will on the shore, you can hardly go wrong. But pluck the passing hour and the humour while you have it fresh; there is no Leech now to assist your memory.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*



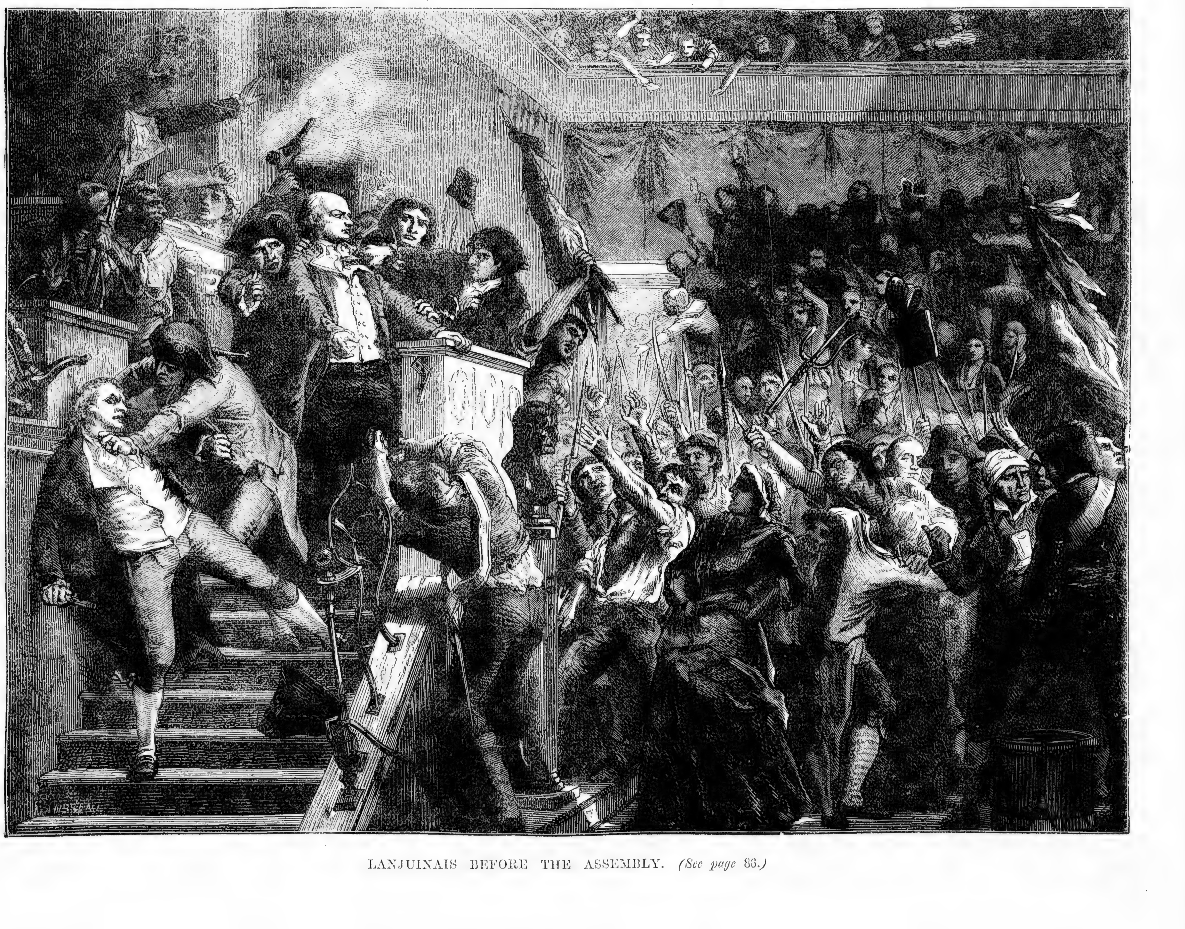
JOHN LEIGHTON, ESQ., F.S.A. *(See page 86.)*

ATHLETICS AT DERBY.

This week we present our readers with an Illustration of the first annual sports of the Derby Gymnasium and Athletic Club, which were held at the Arboretum, Derby, on Saturday, the 25th ult., in the presence of a large company of spectators. The sports, which resulted as follows, were enlivened by the performances of the Derby Rifle Volunteer Band:—

Half Mile Race (open to professionals).—1, W. Thorpe; 2, Jas. Tipping; 3, Herbert Walker. Long Jump.—1, W. Barsby, Loughborough A. C.; 19 ft. 2 in.; 2, Henry Leeke, Cambridge University and Derby A. C., 17 ft. 10 in. Throwing the Hammer (16 lbs).—1, Henry Leeke, Cambridge University and Derby A. C., 97 ft. 10 in.; 2, W. W. A. Burgess, Oxford University A. C., 90 ft. Hundred Yards Hopping Race.—Edward Garton, Loughborough A. C. Two Mile Velocipede Race (open to Derbyshire).—1, J. P. Beardsley; 2, W. H. Pheasant. Two Hundred Yards Flat Race (open to public schools).—1, H. F. Gadsby 2, J. W. Sharpe; 3, T. Horsley. (All the competitors belonged to the Derby Grammar School.) One Hundred and Twenty Yards Flat Race.—1, A. Atkinson; 2, W. Barsby; 3, Edward Greaves. Pole Leaping.—W. A. Stamford, Alfreton C. C., 9 ft. 16 in. Putting the Shot (36 lbs).—1, Archibald Macfie, Birmingham A. C., with right hand 20 ft. 2 in., with left, 18 ft. 10 in., total, 39 ft.; 2, J. A. Rowland, Didsbury C. C., with right hand, 20 ft. 9 in., with left, 15 ft. 10 in., total, 36 ft. 7 in. Two Hundred and Twenty Yards Hurdle Race.—First heat, 1, J. Anderton, Birmingham Gymnasium; second heat, 1, J. A. Rowland, Didsbury C. C.; third heat, 1, W. Barsby, Loughborough A. C. Final heat, 1, W Barsby; 2, J. Anderton; 3, J. A. Rowland. Horizontal Bar.—1, J. Anderton, Birmingham A. C.; 2, J. B. Chamberlain, ditto; 3, Henry Biggs, Derby Gymnasium; 4, W. H. Stansby, ditto. Hop, Step, and Jump.—1, J. A. Rowland, Didsbury C. C.; 2, J. Anderton, Birmingham Gymnasium. Quarter Mile Volunteer Race.—1, W. Giles; 2, W. T. Findley. One Mile Velocipede Race.—1, J. P. Beardsley; 2, Robert Mellor. High Jump.—1, John Anderton, Birmingham Gymnasium; 2, J. C. Merrishaw, Loughborough A. C. Parallel Bars.—1, John Anderton, Birmingham Gymnasium; 2, Henry Biggs.

A terrible catastrophe took place on Friday morning, at Bayswater at the house of Mr. Pickeridge, a confectioner, in Moscow Road. Shortly before three o'clock a policeman saw some smoke coming out of the windows of the shop, and, before he had time to give an alarm, a loud explosion was heard, and every room in the house seemed to be immediately on fire. There were thirteen persons in the house at the time, and of these only six were rescued by the firemen and fire-escape men. Three of Mr. Pickeridge's children, and a family of four persons, named Jack, who lodged in the upper part of the house, were burnt to death. The origin of the fire is not officially stated, but it is said that there was a quantity of fireworks in the house, which exploded, and set the building on fire.



LANJUINAIS BEFORE THE ASSEMBLY. *(See page 83.)*

BOWATER'S PRIZE ARTIFICIAL TEETH defy all Competition for NATURAL APPEARANCE, MASTICATION, ARTICULATION, and COMFORT. Teeth fixed from 5s. per Tooth, including all charges.

W. BOWATER, Surgeon Dentist, &c., 142, Broad Street, Birmingham.

BOWATER'S TOOTH-ACHE SPECIFIC, in Bottles, 6s. and 1s. each; by Post, 7 or 14 stamps. [72

THE BIRMINGHAM ALLIANCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(THE LOCAL FIRE OFFICE.)

HEAD OFFICES:—104, NEW ST., BIRMINGHAM.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL £500,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

LAWDEN, CALEB, Esq., (Messrs. Tipping and Lawden,) Birmingham, Manufacturer; *Chairman.*
COOKSEY, HECTOR RICHARD, Esq., Edgbaston, Birmingham; *Deputy-Chairman.*
BRIGGS, SAMUEL, Esq., (Messrs. Briggs and Son,) Birmingham.
GLADSTONE, THOMAS, Esq., (Messrs. Mackie and Gladstone), Birmingham and Manchester.
GWYTHER, EDWIN, Esq., Tudor House, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
HINKS, JOHN, Esq., (Messrs. Hinks, Wells, and Co.,) Birmingham, Manufacturer.
HOLLIDAY, WILLIAM, Esq., (Messrs. Holliday and Co., Warwick House,) Birmingham.
WAGNER, CHARLES HENRY, Esq., Birmingham, Merchant.
YATES, EDWIN, Esq., (Messrs. John Yates and Sons,) Birmingham.

Policies are now issued *Free of Government Duty.*

By Order.
THOMAS SUTTON, Manager.

☞ TRANSFERS FROM OTHER OFFICES EFFECTED FREE OF EXPENSE. [51

SPECIAL NOTICE.

NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES IN LIFE ASSURANCE.

SELF ENDOWMENT COMBINED WITH LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE BIRMINGHAM ALLIANCE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Under the new scheme introduced by this Company Policies are issued securing the following advantages:—

Only Ten Yearly Premiums are payable.
The sum insured is payable at a fixed age, or at death.
The Policy is *indisputable* from the date of issue.
The Insurance is not liable to forfeiture from any cause
The person insured may travel or reside in any part of the world.
Each Premium paid *secures* one-tenth part of the sum insured.
The Policy cannot lapse through non-payment of Premiums.
The Policy-holder can never lose the benefit of what he has paid.

Prospectuses of this scheme, as well as of all the ordinary forms of Life Assurance, together with Rates, Proposal Forms, and every information, may be had of the Secretary, at the Offices,

EXCHANGE BUILDINGS,
CORNER OF STEPHENSON PLACE AND NEW STREET,
BIRMINGHAM.

Chairman: SAMUEL BRIGGS, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman: THOMAS ADAMS, Esq.
Secretary: J. B. BANNERMAN, F.S.S., and F.I.A. [55

JENNER and KNEWSTUB'S PATENTS, Novelties, Specialities, and Inventions.

The PATENT A B C DESPATCH BOX.—"Entitles the inventors to gratitude."—*Times.*

The PATENT ELGIN WRITING CASE.—"Some honour belongs to the inventor."—*Times.*

The PERSIGNY DRESSING CASE.—"Some of their work is absolutely perfect."—*Times.*

The DELASKI TRAVELLING BAG.—"A marvel of compactness."—*Morning Post.*

The PATENT MONOGRAM NOTE PAPER and BALL and BAND PROGRAMMES.—"Exquisite."—*Leader.*

The POCKET EPHEMERIS.—A daily remembrancer for the waistcoat pocket. Silver mounted, 10s. 6d.; gold mounted, 31s. 6d. Registered.

JENNER & KNEWSTUB,
(To the Queen)
33, ST. JAMES'S STREET, AND 66, JERMYN STREET,
LONDON. [59

CLARETS AND OTHER LIGHT WINES.

JOSEPH BARROWS AND SON, AGENTS TO HANAPPIER & CO., BORDEAUX.

STORES: 51, Snow Hill; 41, High-st.; 38, Aston-st.
OFFICES: 58, Bath-street, Snow Hill, Birmingham. [69

THE BIRMINGHAM MOURNING AND FUNERAL WAREHOUSE,
NEW STREET.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MOURNING ATTIRE.
BLACK SILKS IN THE GREATEST VARIETY.
SHOW ROOM FOR MOURNING MILLINERY.
MANTLES AND DRESSMAKING.

FUNERALS EFFICIENTLY AND ECONOMICALLY CONDUCTED IN ANY PART OF THE COUNTRY.

35] BACH AND BARKER, PROPRIETORS.

THE EUROPEAN MAIL.

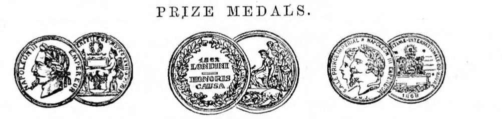
COLONIAL & FOREIGN ADVERTISING, Thorough and Economical, reaching Merchants, Traders, Official People and the Public generally throughout the World, by Eight Special Papers, of established repute, and of the greatest excellence, for each of the following great areas of the Globe:—

A, for the WEST INDIES, CENTRAL AMERICA, CHILI, PERU, &c.
B, for SOUTH AFRICA, ST. HELENA, ASCENSION, &c.
C, for NORTH AMERICA, the UNITED STATES, CANADIAN DOMINION, BRITISH AMERICA, CUBA, MEXICO, &c.
D, for THE BRAZILS and RIVER PLATE, AZORES, &c.
E, for CHINA, JAPAN, CEYLON, PENANG, MALAYA, SINGAPORE, SIAM, SUMATRA, JAVA, BORNEO, and PHILLIPINES, &c.
F, for INDIA, BURMAH, EGYPT, ARABIA, PERSIA, &c.
G, for AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.
K, for WEST COAST OF AFRICA, MADEIRA, TENERIFFE, &c.

EUROPEAN MAIL OFFICE:—Colonial Buildings, 44a, CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C. [93

COLLETT AND COMPANY'S TEAS are the Best—16, CARR'S LANE, BIRMINGHAM. [20

PRIZE MEDALS.


NAPOLEON III EMPEREUR
1862 LONDINI HONORIS CAUSA
S.A.LE PRINCE IMPERIAL NAPOLEON III EMPEREUR
1868

GEORGE TOWNSEND & CO.,

GIVRY NEEDLE WORKS,
HUNT END, NEAR REDDITCH.

12, WALBROOK, LONDON, E.C., AND 54, RUE REAUMUR, PARIS.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF
NEEDLES, SHUTTLES, REELS, SPRINGS, &C.,
FOR SEWING MACHINES.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF HAND SEWING NEEDLES,
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, MADE FROM THE BEST REFINED CAST STEEL.

NEEDLES MADE TO PATTERNS OR DRAWINGS.

Inventors of Stamping Sewing Machine Needles in 1851, and Patentees of the Treble-Groved Sewing Machine Needles.

MAKERS TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

HAVRE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1868. JUROR'S REPORT:

"GEORGE TOWNSEND & Co., by the superiority and ingenuity of their Needles, Shuttles, Springs, and other Accessories, have largely contributed to the popularity of the Sewing Machine." [56

MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE.

No. 120.

FOR OCTOBER,

Price 1*s.*

CONTENTS OF THE NUMBER:—

1.—PROFESSOR SEELEY on "ROMAN IMPERIALISM."
2.—"A BRAVE LADY." By the Author of "JOHN HALIFAX, GENTLEMAN." Chapters VII—IX.
3.—MR. R. H. HUTTON'S "ST. PAUL."
4.—"OUR FRIENDS IN THE VILLAGE."
5.—THE REV. J. R. GREEN'S "ABBOT AND TOWN."
6.—"LINES." By ALICE HORTON.
7.—"ESTELLE RUSSELL." Chapters XXXV.—XXXVII.
8.—THE REV. CHARLES KINGSLEY on "WOMEN AND POLITICS."
9.—MR. B. BROGDEN ORRIDGE on "THE CORPORATION OF LONDON AND THEIR RECORDS."
10.—MR. W. H. POLLOCK'S "BELOW THE HEIGHTS." [147

MACMILLAN AND CO., LONDON.

MOULE'S PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.

THE CAMP AT WIMBLEDON, 1869.

Extract of Medical Report on the Wimbledon Meeting.

The general health of the camp has been unprecedentally satisfactory, and bears a remarkably favourable comparison with the results of last year, when the admissions for diseases supposed to be incidental to camp life were more numerous on one single day than they have been this year throughout the whole meeting.

The sanitary arrangements of the camp have been very rigidly supervised, and I am still of opinion that the earth-closet system has again proved most successful; and that it is the only efficient and reliable method, when properly carried out; the severe test to which, during the two past meetings it has been subjected affords, I venture to think, a tolerably fair ground for deduction.

JOHN WYATT, Surgeon-Major, and
Surgeon to the National Rifle Association.

From the Times, July 17.

The Earth Closet system was tried again this year, and with the most satisfactory results. Had there been a failure anywhere, it must have been felt yesterday, when the temperature was by far the highest of any day during the present meeting.

From the Daily News. July 10.

The health of the Camp is marvellously good. Out of the 2,530 men whom the Association have in their books—of whom, be it said, but 1,277 are volunteers—there are but four cases of diarrhœa, and but 17 men on the doctor's books at all. None of these are serious cases, and the admirable working of the Earth Closets, concerning which Captain Drake reported so favourably last year, is again of the highest service. Thanks to them, none of the inconveniences and dangers arising from suddenly transporting a large body of men to live and sleep in an open country can occur, and the effect is shown by the smallness of the doctor's list.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, July 19.

The latrinal arrangements have again been most satisfactory.

From the British Medical Journal, July 17.

The health of the Camp this year has hitherto been excellent. A few cases of diarrhœa, an occasional case of slight exhaustion from fatigue, exposure to the sun, or perhaps the little follies of the previous day, have been about all to engage the attention of the surgeons in camp. The cool mornings and evenings, and the refreshing breeze which has almost daily blown across the Common, have no doubt contributed much to the satisfactory bill of health; but the improved water-supply, the more effective Earth Closets, the greater and more varied hygienic precautions taken by the Volunteers, and the general improvement in the sanitary arrangements of the Camp, have every reason to claim a favourable hearing.

From the Observer, July 25.

It is gratifying to state that the medical statistics of the Camp show a less amount of sickness than was ever previously known, there being but a few, and those very unimportant, cases of diarrhœa brought under notice of the medical staff at any time during the fortnight. This favourable circumstance is attributable to the adoption of the Dry Earth system, which, even on the very hottest days with which the Camp was visited, prevented the emission of unpleasant odours.

IN USE AT THE FOLLOWING AMONGST MANY OTHER PLACES:—

WEST RIDING PRISON, WAKEFIELD.
BROADMOOR LUNATIC CONVICT ASYLUM.
BARRACKS, BRIGHTON.
UPWARDS OF 100 UNIONS.
BARON ROTHSCHILD'S VILLAGES, HALTON, &c.
INFIRMARY, MILLBANK PRISON.
MANX LUNATIC ASYLUM, ISLE OF MAN.
ELSTED MILLS, GODALMING.
GREENBOTH MILLS, ROCHDALE.
ROYAL ALBERT ORPHANAGE, BAGSHOT.
SIR WILLIAM ARMSTRONG'S WORKS. ELSWICK.
WAREHOUSEMEN AND CLERKS' SCHOOLS, CATERHAM, SURREY.
NORTH-WEST RIDING ASYLUM, YORK.
DORSET COUNTY SCHOOL, DORCHESTER, DORSET.
ROYAL CONVALESCENT INSTITUTION, WALTON.
KING ALFRED'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL, WANTAGE.
ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, OSCOTT, BIRMINGHAM.
BOYS' HOME, EAST BARNET.
WEST RIDING LUNATIC ASYLUM.
WEST SURREY SCHOOLS, CRAWLEY.
MESSRS. HUNTLEY & PALMER'S, READING.
INFIRMARIES AT CHATHAM, WOKING, AND PORTLAND PRISONS.
ALL SAINTS' SCHOOLS, BLOXHAM.
MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOLS, BEDFORD.

On View and in Operation at the Offices, No. 29, Bedford Street, Strand.—T. M. EVANS, General Manager and Secretary. Messrs. H. J. and J. W. GIRDLESTONE, Engineers, 37, Norfolk Street, Strand. [117

Monthly. Price One Shilling. Post Free 13 *Stamps.*

LE BEAU MONDE.—First-class Magazine of Parisian Fashions, with four beautifully-coloured Plates and a sheet of Embroidery and Patterns. Full account of the Drama, Music, and Fine Arts for the Month. Yearly Subscription 12s., post free from the Office: 1, Racquet Court, Fleet Street, London, E.C.; W. KENT & Co., Paternoster Row, and all Booksellers. 149

FINE ARTS.—Noblemen and gentlemen wishing their Oil Paintings Cleaned, Restored, or Valued, should consult Mr. A. W. SHARP, 7, York Terrace, York Road, Upper Holloway, London, who will also be glad to give his experienced advice in the Purchase of Pictures. Instruction in Landscape and Marine Painting. Terms, according to distance from London. [150

THE PUBLISHERS HAVE IN PREPARATION
A
CLOTH READING CASE,
FOR
"THE ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS."

SUBSCRIBERS AND THE TRADE CAN BE SUPPLIED AT THE *PUBLISHING OFFICE.*

E. HARRIS,

GENERAL BILL POSTER, AND ADVERTISING AGENT, 81, STAFFORD STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

N.B.—First-class Private Stations, Men and Boards provided on the shortest notice. [37

IN the Spring months CHRISTIAN'S Preparation SARSA TARAXACUM (Dandelion combined with Sarsaparilla) is recommended with confidence as one of the most efficient restoratives hitherto produced. As an alterative, tonic, and purifier of the blood it is invaluable. For langour, inactivity of the liver, weak digestion, flatulence, spasms, general debility, boils and skin diseases, it has been employed with the greatest success, where other medicines have been unavailing. It is not objectionable to the palate, but of a most agreeable flavour. In bottles, 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 8s., and 10s. 6d. each. There is a considerable advantage in purchasing the larger sizes.—Prepared only at CHRISTIAN'S Dispensing Establishment, New Street, Birmingham. [84

COPYING INK, ORDINARY WRITING, RED and BLUE INKS, at MAHER'S Ink Manufactory, 108A, New Street, Birmingham.

These Inks are free from sediment and warranted *durable* colours. [80

PIANOFORTES
OF THE VERY BEST MAKE.

MR. HARRISON invites attention to his splendid stock of New PIANOFORTES; including Grands, Oblique Cottage Grands, Cottages, Pianettes, &c., with patent Escapement, and ordinary actions, and all the latest improvements, finished in elegant walnut and rosewood cases, by Collard and Collard, Broadwood, Erard, and other first-class manufacturers. A liberal discount is allowed from the maker's prices for cash on delivery, and every Instrument is guaranteed.

Mr. Harrison has always in stock a variety of
SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES
at very low prices, being Instruments taken in exchange for new ones, or reduced by hiring. Both New and Second-hand Pianofortes can be Hired, and if purchased at any time a considerable deduction is allowed.

THE THREE YEARS' SYSTEM
offers an easy mode of obtaining a first-class Pianoforte by small quarterly payments.

MR. HARRISON,
GREAT MIDLAND MUSIC WAREHOUSE,
COLMORE ROW AND BENNETT'S HILL,
BIRMINGHAM. [119

PIANOFORTE TUNING AND REPAIRING.

Mr. Harrison undertakes Repairs of all kinds; polishing, silking, &c., by properly-qualified workmen—and Tunining either in Town or Country by yearly contract, or single tuning, on the shortest notice.

Great Midland Music Warehouse,
COLMORE ROW, AND BENNETT'S HILL,
BIRMINGHAM. [120

HARMONIUMS,
BY ALEXANDRE AND OTHER MAKERS.

MR. HARRISON has always in Stock a great variety of these increasingly popular instruments, for Sale or Hire, and on the Three Years' System.

Great Midland Music Warehouse,
COLMORE ROW, AND BENNETT'S HILL,
BIRMINGHAM.

NEW MUSIC.

ALL New Publications received three times weekly, and sold at *half-price,* at

MR. HARRISON'S,
Great Midland Music Warehouse,
COLMORE ROW, AND BENNETT'S HILL,
BIRMINGHAM.

Authors' works printed and published. [122

Under Royal Patronage.
Medal 1st. Class for Artistic Photography.

THE MIDLAND PHOTOGRAPHIC AND OIL PAINTING GALLERY,
20, *LOWER PARADE, LEAMINGTON,*
MESSRS. BULLOCK BROTHERS,
PROPRIETORS.

Photo-Crayon Portraits, Ivory-type Vignettes, and Opaline Miniatures taken daily.

A large collection of Oil Paintings by Ancient and Modern Masters on Sale. [27

WILLIAM WOODWARD, GENERAL STEREOTYPER AND ELECTROTYPER, Back of 12, NEW MEETING STREET, (Opposite Bull Street), BIRMINGHAM. [42

All Orders executed in the first style of workmanship.

REGENT HOTEL, LEAMINGTON.—Replete with every accommodation, being a first-class Family and Hunting Establishment. Flys meet every train and omnibus to and from the G. W. and L. & N. W. Railway Station. Families supplied with first-class Wines and Spirits at reasonable prices. Posting. L. BISHOP, *Proprietor.* [62

PHOTOGRAPHER TO THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY.

MR. H. J. WHITLOCK,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST,
11, *NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM.* [50

BATHS,
TOILET SETS,
TRAVELLING BOXES,
AND ALL KINDS OF JAPANNED WARE,
AT
EVANS AND MATTHEW'S,
(LATE E. SHAW),
FURNISHING AND MANUFACTURING
IRONMONGERS AND CUTLERS,
80, *BULL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.*
ESTABLISHED 1784. [77

ADVERTISING IN THE WEST.

THE WESTON MERCURY AND SOMERSETSHIRE HERALD, published at WESTON-SUPER-MARE, every SATURDAY, price *Three Halfpence,* is the best Medium for Advertisements in the West of England.

Specimen copy sent for Two Stamps.

The WESTON MERCURY is a good family paper, and has a large and constantly-increasing circulation. [108

BULBS. BULBS.
OF THE CHOICEST QUALITY ONLY.

FELTON & SONS, 15, BULL RING, BIRMINGHAM, and BIRMINGHAM NURSERY, 56, HARBORNE ROAD, EDGBASTON, have received their First Consignment of Bulbs in spendid condition.

Catalogues now ready. 88

THE ST. JAMES' LUNCHEON STORES, 105, NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM, five Doors from the New Midland Bank. Chops, Steaks, &c. at five minutes' notice. Choice Foreign Wines and Cigars, Burton Ales and Dublin Stout. T. HANSON; and at the CORNER STORES, UNION PASSAGE. [2

PORTRAIT AND LANDSCAPE PHOTOGRAPHER,
MR. ARCHER CLARKE, STOURBRIDGE. [85

THE ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS.

THIS PAPER will be Delivered in any Part of Birmingham if ordered of Messrs. W. H. SMITH & SONS, 33, Union Street. [18

THE GOLDSMITH,

A Trade Journal for Goldsmiths, Silversmiths, Jewellers, Watchmakers, &c.

Every Saturday, One Penny.

Advertisements, 20 words, 6d.

LONDON: 127, Strand, and all News Agents. [177

THE LONDON MIRROR.

Published every Saturday, Price 5d., Stamped 6d.

THE LONDON MIRROR is a Weekly Record of all matters connected with the Religious, Educational, Benevolent, and Prudential Institutions of the UNITED KINGDOM, and its contents, therefore, cannot fail to possess much interest and value to all associated with these great National Establishments, whether as Patrons, Contributors, Subscribers, Managers or Officers desirous of obtaining the earliest, fullest, and most correct and reliable information with respect to the current history and condition of these interests. Full, and, in *many* cases, verbatim reports, by special reporters, are given of the various meetings, gatherings, and anniversaries.

The LONDON MIRROR is now in its SEVENTH YEAR, and is the only Journal in existence devoted to these noble institutions. The Subscription, Post free, payable in advance, is ONE GUINEA per annum.

PUBLISHER:

MR. F. SIDNEY, *London Mirror* Office, Dorset House, Salisbury Square, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

Out this day, price 1s., by post for 13 Stamps.

IMPEDIMENTS OF SPEECH.—STAMMERING and STUTTERING, their Causes and Cure. By ABBOTTS SMITH, M.D., Physician to the North London Consumption Hospital, &c.

3rd edition, 3s., post free for 38 Stamps,

AFFECTIONS of the LUNGS and THROAT, AND THEIR TREATMENT.

London: H. Renshaw, 356, Strand, W.C. [168

AT ALL LIBRARIES.

Just Published, in two Volumes, price £1 1s.

CHRISTOPHER KENRICK; HIS LIFE AND ADVENTURES.

BY JOSEPH HATTON.

Author of "The Tallants of Barton," "Pippins and Cheese," &c.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Weekly Dispatch.

"A model novel."

Pall Mall Gazette.

"It is manly and wholesome in thought. It lacks passion but not grace, nor a certain vein of humour and tenderness."

Examiner.

"Leaves an impression on one which is singularly powerful. We are of opinion that Mr. Hatton reaches this effect by simulating with that finest species of art which conceals itself . . . . A thoroughly good novel, all of quiet and truthful portraiture of real life, abounding with the humourous and sharp observations of a man who has studied many men and women, and brought to a climax with which every reader will be heartily pleased.

Daily Telegraph.

"'Christopher Kenrick' is a novel of a decidedly original cast both in matter and manner. It is a clever and lively book, and gives some entertaining pictures of journalistic life."

The Athenæum.

"If Noel Stanton and Mr. Mitching were the only distinctive and piquant pieces of portraiture in the work, 'Christopher Kenrick' would deserve respectful notice; but in addition to these worthies, the book contains so many well-executed characters and exhibitions of pleasantry akin to true humour that, notwithstanding its errors of construction, it must be pronounced a success that will contribute to Mr. Hatton's growing popularity."

Public Opinion.

"There is never any venom or bitterness in Joseph Hatton's compositions; he is genial and playful, and when he becomes sarcastic or humourous, the reader can see in it the gleam of good nature and the evidence of large and positive genius. Mr. Hatton has all the rare qualities requisite to make a first-class novelist, and he has here put them forth very quietly, but in a way that has enabled him to write a novel, which for its engaging shrewdness and vivacity, reminds us forcibly of 'The Vicar of Wakefield.'"

Manchester Guardian.

"Throws over the reader the charm of a fresh and probable tale in which the adventures of an innocent and romantic soul are pleasantly told. . . . . Noel Stanton is a good character—we mean good as a portrait, and tells well as a set off to Mr. Speech-making Mitching, himself an original, originally drawn. . . . It is a bright, jovial, hearty, innocent book, which tells the ups and downs and final triumphant success of a hero with whom we cannot help sympathising, and whose joys and sorrows we cannot refuse to make our own."

London:—Bradbury, Evans & Co. [100

IRON TRADE CIRCULAR

(RYLANDS').

THE FOLLOWING IS THE SCALE OF SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE IN ADVANCE:

One Year 21s., Half Year 10s. 6d., will include insertion of Name, Trade, and Address in Published List of Subscribers.

Printed every Saturday Evening.

THE Proprietors being mindful of the growing want of a cheaper Organ than has hitherto been published to represent the IRON, METALS, MANUFACTURING, and MERCANTILE INTERESTS (that shall come within the means of consumers, and of all persons interested in the Metal and Hardware Trades), and with a view to insuring to ADVERTISERS the benefits of a GREATLY INCREASED CIRCULATION, have decided upon issuing the IRON TRADE CIRCULAR (RYLANDS') at the above LOW SCALE OF SUBSCRIPTIONS, thereby rendering it *the cheapest authentic Trade Newspaper extant.*

⁂ Subscriptions and Advertisements to be addressed, and Money Orders made payable, to T. A. Mee, 31a, Union Street, Birmingham. [128

1870.—THE WONDERFUL ALMANAC, AND RECORD OF THE MARVELLOUS.

Twopence. 68 pages. Illustrated.

"Worthy of preservation."—*Bookseller.* Oct., 1868.

Twenty-second Year, ALLEN'S ILLUSTRATED GREAT MIDLAND ALMANAC, Historical Register, and Cyclopædia of Useful Information. 6d.

ALLEN'S SHILLING FARM ACCOUNT BOOK, SHILLING LABOUR and WAGES BOOK, and SHILLING WEEKLY, QUARTERLY, and HALF YEARLY RENT BOOKS. *Very cheap; very simple.* By post, 1s. 2d. each.

London: KENT & Co. Nottingham: ALLEN & SON. And all Booksellers. 86

TO IRON BEDSTEAD MANUFACTURERS ONLY.—For SALE, a Valuable IMPROVEMENT in Iron Bedsteads.—Apply to Anglia, 41, Manchester Street, Southampton. [175

W. T. BELCHER, Mus. Bac. Oxon., Fell. Coll. Org., Professor of the Organ, Pianoforte, Singing, and the Theory of Music, 3, Hampstead Road, and at 23, Worcester Street, Birmingham. [24

WANTED, Two well-educated YOUTHS, as APPRENTICES at the Offices of THE ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS. They will be taught the whole art of Letter-press and Block Printing. Premium £10.—Apply to Mr. Sully, at the Printing Works, Market Hall Passage, Bull Ring, Birmingham.

WARWICKSHIRE.—To be LET, Unfurnished, or to be SOLD with immediate possession, a VILLA RESIDENCE in the very best part of Leamington, overlooking the Jephson Gardens, containing three Entertaining Rooms, five best Bed Rooms, six Servants' ditto, Bath Room, Adequate Offices. The Stabling is of a very superior description, and has been recently built upon the most improved principle. It comprises accommodation for eight Horses, large Coach-house, Harness Room, Granary, Men's Rooms, &c.—For further particulars, apply to Messrs. Cookes and Sons, the Midland Counties Estate and House Agency Offices, 32, Warwick-street, Leamington.

WARWICK.—Within three minutes' walk of the Milverton Station, on the London and North Western Railway. To be LET on LEASE a moderate sized VILLA RESIDENCE, standing in its own grounds, with Greenhouse, Conservatory, Croquet Ground, &c.; and adequate entertaining Rooms and Bed Rooms.—For further particulars, apply to Messrs. Cookes & Sons, Land Agents, 32, Warwick Street, Leamington. [146

FREEHOLD FOR SALE.—Most important property containing a valuable bed of sand, comparatively inexhaustible and well known in the locality of Tipton, Westbromwich, and Wednesbury, and underlying which are beds of coal and ironstone, with unusual facilities of water carriage; a railway in the immediate vicinity is now being made. Apply by letter post paid, to A1., ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS Office, 108, New Street, Birmingham. [104

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—FREEHOLD LAND within five miles of Birmingham, adjoining a first-class Railway Station and Canal, to be SOLD, suitable for the erection of Railway wheel or tyre rolling works, or any other important manufacture requiring solidity of foundation, as it is all maiden mine untouched. If preferred would be let on ground rent for a term of years. Further particulars may be ascertained on application, by letter addressed to G.W.R., ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS Office, 108, New Street, Birmingham. [107

BRUNSWICK SCHOOL, LEAMINGTON, Mr. JOHN H. HAWLEY, Principal, (author of "Senior English Composition," "Junior English Composition," "A First Book of English Grammar," &c.,) assisted by four resident Classical, French, and other Masters. Drilling by a Drill Sergeant. Mr. Hawley's Pupils have taken first and second class Certificates at the Oxford Middle Class Examinations; have been successful in the Civil Service and the Preliminary Law Examinations; and have obtained Government Prizes for Drawing. A good Cricket Field and Swimming Baths near the School.—Terms moderate, and inclusive if preferred. Numerous references in Birmingham and the neighbourhood. Prospectuses on application. [103

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN HOUSE FITTINGS FOR WATER SUPPLY.

THE Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta invite the attention of Manufacturers and others interested in the supply and erection of House Fittings for a supply of Water on the constant-service system, to the large field for the sale of such which the Calcutta Water Works will afford at the commencement of next year, when the new Water Supply, under pressure, will come into practical operation throughout the whole Town.

The Drainage Works, in an important portion of the Town, are also so far advanced as to admit of the introduction of Water Closets and Sinks in connection with the new Water Supply.

In the opening thus presented for the supply of House Fittings for Water, it should be borne in mind that the sale of consignments will be greatly promoted if experienced Plumbers are sent out to Calcutta to superintend the erection of the Fittings.

The Justices whilst declining to undertake Water Fitting Work in Houses or to interfere with private enterprise in this respect, reserve to themselves the right of framing and enforcing such regulations under the Municipal Acts VI. of 1863, VI. of 1866, and IX. and XI. of 1867, of the Bengal Legislative Council, as will ensure the use of proper materials and workmanship to guard against a waste of Water.

For particulars, apply to the Justices' Agent in England, Philip W. Wall, Esq., C.E., 9, Victoria Chambers, Westminster, London.

ROBERT TURNBULL,

Secretary to the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta.

CALCUTTA, 19th August, 1869. [173

SCHOOL FRIGATE, H.M.S. CONWAY, LIVERPOOL.

THIS TRAINING SHIP, moored in the River Mersey, off Rock Ferry, was established in 1859, for educating and preparing Youths for the Sea, with a view to their becoming Officers in the Royal Navy, or Mercantile Marine.

Her Majesty the Queen gives two prizes annually—one a Gold Medal, the other a Binocular Glass, with £35 towards the Outfit of the Pupil obtaining (by competition) the Cadetship given each year by the First Lord of the Admiralty. In consequence of their Lordships having by a late regulation reduced the age for entering the Royal Navy to 13 years, the *Conway* Committee have decided upon fixing the age for admission into the school at 11 instead of 12 years as heretofore. Pupils will be received at any quarter day, the terms being £50 10s. per annum, including uniform, outer clothing, and *all extras.*

For further particulars apply to Commander R. MOWLL, R.N., H.M.S. *Conway*, Rock Ferry, Birkenhead. [166

GREAT SUCCESS OF

BREWSTER, COCKS, and Co's.

PATENT

SELF-ACTING WASHING MACHINE,

As fitted to existing Coppers.

70 to 80 large Garments can be Washed at one time in 25 minutes, without Labour or Rubbing, with one of the small sizes.

PRICE 14s., Complete.

IN OPERATION DAILY, AT

12, WORCESTER ST., BIRMINGHAM.

MANUFACTORY—

FLORENCE WORKS, REDDITCH.

AGENTS WANTED. [158

JOHN BRYCE & CO.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS AND BOTTLERS OF STOUT AND ALES,

44, *BULL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.* [172

J. B. HARPER & SONS, Auctioneers, Valuers, House and Estate Agency Offices, GREAT MALVERN.—These being the original Offices, *reliant* information may be obtained of Mansions, Houses, and Land to be Let or Sold.—Agents to the Lancashire Fire Office and Standard Life Office, London. 74

GLOUCESTERSHIRE, adjoining the counties of Warwick and Worcester, at EBRINGTON and CHIPPING CAMPDEN, near Evesham, Stratford-upon-Avon, and Shipston.

MR. H. W. SMITH begs to announce that he is favoured with instructions to OFFER for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Noel Arms Hotel, in Chipping Campden, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of October next, at Two o'clock in the afternoon precisely, and in fourteen lots, several very valuable and highly-important FREEHOLD ESTATES, comprising the well-known and valuable MANOR and FARM of CHARRINGWORTH, with sundry FREEHOLD TITHE RENT-CHARGES, situated in Ebrington; nearly the whole of the VILLAGE and LANDS of BROAD CAMPDEN, and various extremely rich and productive FARMS in Chipping Campden, Berrington, and Westington, all Tithe-free, and containing in the whole about 1,523 Acres of highly productive ARABLE, MEADOW, and rich FRUIT and FEEDING LAND, of the finest quality in that favoured farming district, containing Beds of excellent GRAVEL, Building and Road STONE, compact FARMS, superior FARM HOUSES, and well-arranged Farm Yards and Buildings; valuable Plots of ACCOMMODATION LAND, COTTAGES, HOMESTEADS, and excellent Gardens, with every desirable appurtenance.

Descriptive particulars and plans, setting forth the several lots in detail, and any further information required, may be obtained on application to Messrs. Frere, Cholmeley, and Foster, 28, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London; to George Brown, Esq., Cottesmore Office, Oakham; or to the Auctioneer, Evesham, and Office, Alcester.

NORTH WALES, near CARNARVON.

To any Gentleman seeking an Estate peculiarly adapted for the erection of a Residence, with the enjoyment of excellent Fishing and Shooting, a valuable FREEHOLD PROPERTY, known as "GLANRAFON TAWR," overlooking Carnarvon Bay, the Old Castle, and the Menai Straits, with the delightful mountain scenery in the distance, including Snowdon, Moel, Aelien, and the Rivals. The Grounds are beautifully undulating, charmingly wooded, and skirted for upwards of two miles by an excellent Salmon and Trout River. The whole is situated in the parish of Llanbiblig, distant about two miles from Carnarvon, and eight from Bangor. It comprises altogether 335 Acres, of which 250 are PASTURE, and the remainder WOODS and PLANTATIONS, and as an investment, or to an admirer of picturesque scenery, it is unusually attractive. The FISHING and SPORTING which this Property affords are unexceptionably good. About a mile from Glanrafon is a compact FARM, known as "PEN-Y-BRYN," situated in the parish of Llanwnda, and comprising a DWELLING HOUSE, Farm Buildings, and 100 Acres of ARABLE and PASTURE LAND, which would form a desirable addition if more Land be required.

MESSRS. BEADEL are instructed to SELL by AUCTION, at the Mart, Tokenhouse Yard, London, in October, the above valuable PROPERTIES, particulars of which, when ready, may be obtained of Messrs. Kingsford and Dorman, 23, Essex-street, Strand; at the Mart; and of Messrs. Beadel, 25, Gresham-street, London, E.C.

W. B. BARKER (late A. Heath), ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER,

10, *LOWER PARADE, LEAMINGTON,*

(Opposite the Regent Hotel.)

PORTRAITS taken in every style, with all the advantages conferred by artistic taste and skill, combined with a knowledge of the latest improvements in Photography.

Visitors to the Studio receive every attention, and no time, trouble, or expense is spared to render the Pictures of first-rate excellence. [44

Now ready, Crown 8vo., price One Shilling,

THE STOWE-BYRON CONTROVERSY: A Review of All that has been Written and Said upon the Subject. By the EDITOR of "ONCE A WEEK." London: COOPER and Co., 81, Fleet Street. Birmingham: J. GUEST, 52, Bull Street. [126

THE COLUMBIA ENGINEERING WORKS,

TINDAL STREET, LADYWOOD,

BIRMINGHAM.

JOHN E. FINNEY, Manufacturer of every description of Steam Engines, Boilers, Boiler Mountings, Shafting, Pulleys, &c.,

Steam Hoisting Crabs and Cranes, & general Machinery.

Finney's celebrated 2½-horse horizontal Engines with vertical Boilers and Fittings complete £45.

Engines from 2½ to 20 horse power in Stock.

A first class 16-horse horizontal Engine ready for immediate delivery. Price £120 nett. [36

HAIRCUTTING, DRESSING, AND SHAMPOOING, 6d.

LADIES, 1s. 6d.

BY first-class *Men*, in the largest and best-fitte SALOONS in the three Kingdoms. A delightful operation, concluding with streams of warm, tepid, and cold water.

AT

PROFESSOR STEELE'S

(Opposite the Railway Station), [70

NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

NEW BOOKS.

SARTOR RESARTUS. With a Portrait, 7s. 6d.

FRENCH REVOLUTION. 3 vols., 9s. each.

LIFE of SCHILLER. With Portrait and Plates, 7s. 6d.

ESSAYS. Vols. 1 to 4, with a Portrait by WATTS, 9s. each.

LIBRARY EDITION of the WORKS of THOMAS CARLYLE. Demy 8vo vols., already published.

MEMORIALS of THEOPHILUS TRINAL. By T. T. LYNCH. New edition. Enlarged, crown 8vo, cloth extra, 6s.

WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR: a Biography. By JOHN FORSTER. 2 vols. post 8vo, with Portraits and Vignettes, 28s.

MODERN ART in ENGLAND and FRANCE. By HENRY O'NEIL, A.R.A. Sewed. [*This day.*

DOTTINGS on the ROADSIDE in PANAMA, NICARAGUA and MOSQUITO. By BEDFORD PIM, Captain R.N., and BERTHOLD SEEMANN, Ph. D., F.L.S., F.R.G.S., &c. Illustrated with Plates and Maps. Demy, 18s.

FOREST LIFE in ACADIE. Being Sketches of Sport and Natural History in the Lower Provinces of the Canadian Dominions. By Captain CAMPBELL HARDY, R.A. Demy 8vo, with Illustrations, 18s.

SONGS and VERSES. By WHYTE-MELVILLE. Crown 8vo, 5s.

CHAPMAN & HALL, 193, PICCADILLY.

THEATRE ROYAL, BIRMINGHAM. Under the Management of Mr. M. H. Simpson.

MR. BUCKSTONE,

And the whole of the

HAYMARKET COMPANY,

On MONDAY, OCTOBER 18, for Five Nights.

Box Office open Monday next, October 11.

Dress Circle, 4s.

NEW STREET and CANNON STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

THOMAS HOLROYD

IS NOW SHOWING AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES' AUTUMN JACKET CLOTHS, Of German, French, and English Manufacture.

The POLARIAN, ABYSSINIAN, JERBOA, FUR SEAL, LAMBSKIN, NEWFOUNDLAND CURL, & EGYPTIAN CLOTHS,

Comprise the leading Novelties for the Season. [67

THE MOST MODERATE CHARGES FOR all kinds of Stationery, Engraving, Stamping, Illuminating, Printing, Book-binding, &c., at the British and Foreign Stationery Company, 8, 10, & 12, GARRICK STREET, COVENT GARDEN, W.C. [95

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.

GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

The *Civil Service Gazette* remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in ¼lb., ½lb., and 1lb. tin-lined packets, labelled:—

JAMES EPPS and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, LONDON. [174

PERKS AND JONES,

WHOLESALE TEA MERCHANTS,

MARKET HALL PASSAGE,

HIGH STREET, BIRMINGHAM,

Beg to call the attention of Tea Dealers to their well-selected stock of new season Tea, which they guarantee no house in the trade can surpass. [178

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, PATTERN BOOKS, &c. JOHN B. DAY (Day and Son, Lithographers to the Queen), undertakes their entire production, with Litho or Chromo-lithographs, Copper-plate, or Wood Engravings. Price Lists, Ornamental Wrappers, Show Cards, Labels, Circulars, Notes, and Cards. Lithographic and Letterpress Printing. Savoy Street, Strand, London, W.C.

SHOW CARDS, POSTERS, &c. JOHN B. DAY (Day and Son, Lithographers to the Queen) executes, in the best style of Chromo-lithography or Colour Block Printing, Railway and other Advertisement Placards, Labels, Cards, Circulars, &c. Letterpress and Printing. Savoy Street, Strand, London, W.C.

THE

GARDENERS' CHRONICLE

AND

AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE,

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

(Registered for transmission abroad),

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF ALL BRANCHES OF HORTICULTURE, AGRICULTURE,

AND

COLLATERAL SUBJECTS.

Published every SATURDAY, price 5d., or 6d. stamped.

ESTABLISHED in 1841 by the late Professor LINDLEY in conjunction with SIR JOHN PAXTON and other leading Horticulturists, 'The GARDENERS' CHRONICLE and AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE' has, as circumstances have demanded, been enlarged in size, and its scope rendered more comprehensive, so that it still remains the largest and most important of all the periodicals devoted to Horticulture and Agriculture, either in this country or abroad.

Thanks to the Contributors and Correspondents—including amongst them almost all the leading Horticulturists, Agriculturists, and Men of Science of the Kingdom—ORIGINAL ARTICLES on all matters connected with the subjects of which the Journal treats are given. The Principles of Animal and Vegetable Physiology, of Botany, and of Natural History generally, so far as they have a bearing on Practical Horticulture and Agriculture, are explained. The fullest information i supplied as to improved methods of Culture, New Implements, and all points connected with the Cultivation of Flowers, Fruits, Forests, &c.; the Management of Estates, Farms, Gardens, Orchards, Woods or Stock; the Details of Field Cultivation; the practice of Drainage and Irrigation, the Veterinary Art, Road-Making, the Keeping of Bees, Poultry, &c.; the Construction, Maintenance, Heating and Ventilaton of all Garden or Farm Buildings; in short, of all matters connected with the PRACTICE of HORTICULTURE, AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FRUIT CULTURE, and RURAL ECONOMY generally.

NEW PLANTS, FRUITS, &c., are described in a manner to be serviceable alike to the Cultivator and the Man of Science.

REPORTS of important Metropolitan and Provincial EXHIBITIONS, as well as of all SOCIETIES, LECTURES, &c., likely to be interesting to the Horticulturist or Agriculturist, are supplied in addition to Weekly Reports of the various Markets for Corn, Hay, Hops, Cattle, Flowers, Fruit, Timber, &c.

The Columns devoted to HOME CORRESPONDENCE serve to bring to light a vast amount of varied and interesting information.

Owing to the extensive circulation of 'The GARDENERS' CHRONICLE and AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE' abroad and in the Colonies, the department devoted to FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE forms a valuable and interesting feature of the Journal.

REVIEWS of BOOKS whose subjects come within the scope of the Journal are supplied, while under the head of GARDEN and FARM MEMORANDA are from time to time given Notices of such Gardens, Farms, or Estates as are likely to furnish materials for the information of the reader.

A CALENDAR of Weekly Operations as well as NOTES for AMATEURS supply valuable suggestions to Practical Gardeners and others, and in the Notices to Correspondents replies are furnished to any questions that may be asked, such replies being given by men of the highest reputation in their respective departments.

Woodcuts are given whenever the nature of the subject requires them.

Embracing so large a field, addressed to so many classes of readers, and with so large a Circulation not only in Great Britain, but on the Contient, in India, and the various Colonies, the 'GARDENERS' CHRONICLE and AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE' affords an exceptionably good Medium for Advertisers, the more so as, in addition to the special features of the Journal, there is a GENERAL NEWSPAPER, in which a careful Summary of the News of the week is given without leaning towards this or that party, so that the reader is put in possession of the facts, and is enabled to draw his own inferences from them.

OFFICE FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:

41, WELLINGTON ST., COVENT GARDEN,

LONDON, W.C. [123

JAMES YATES,

MANUFACTURER OF PATENT AND OTHER BEER ENGINES,

Pewter Measures, Drinking Cups, Spirit Rails, and every article required in the Bar or Spirit Vaults.

ESTABLISHED 1827, *at* 39, *COLESHILL STREET,* BIRMINGHAM. [133

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

FROM PHŒNIX SAWING, PLANING, AND MOULDING MILLS,
SNOW HILL, BIRMINGHAM.

You can purchase Architraves, Door, Base, Cornice, and Bolection Mouldings, in great variety; Sash and Angle Beads, Angle Hollows, Parting Laths, Cappings, Greenhouse Bars, Rafters, and Sash Bars, to any size; Dadoes, Skirtings, Match Boarding, and Flooring, &c.

W. GREEN AND SON,
TIMBER DEALERS.

You can obtain Line Posts, Dahlia and Flower Sticks Forcing Frames, Trellis Laths, Cut Nails and Brads, &c.

N.B.—For Cash ⅜ by 7 best White Flooring prepared, at 12s. per square.

All orders executed upon the shortest notice. [124

A PHOTOGRAPH
OF
LORD LYTTELTON.

PRICE, ONE SHILLING.

See "ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS," *Sept.* 25.

BIRMINGHAM: Howell and Day.
STOURBRIDGE: Archer Clarke. [153

RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

OLDBURY WORKS, near BIRMINGHAM.

Manufacturers of RAILWAY CARRIAGES and WAGONS, and every description of IRONWORK.

Passenger Carriages and Wagons built, either for cash or for payment, over a period of years.

RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE.

Chief Offices:—
OLDBURY WORKS, near BIRMINGHAM.

London Offices:—
6, STOREY'S GATE, GREAT GEORGE ST., WESTMINSTER. [154

THE GREAT CENTRAL STEAM POWER DYEING AND CLEANING ESTABLISHMENT.

Principal Depôt: Oriel House, Bull Street, Birmingham.
Works: 121, Great Charles Street.
Branch Office: Darlington Street, Wolverhampton.
JOSEPH HARRIS, Proprietor.

The above are the largest and most complete Dye Works in the Midland Counties. [66

CHRISTIAN'S TARAXACUM,
OR
DANDELION CHOCOLATE,

prepared from the juice of the dandelion root, combined with the finest chocolate. A most agreeable article of diet, invaluable to persons predisposed to affections of the liver, spasms, flatulency, biliary obstructions, weak digestion, or general debility.

CHRISTIAN'S,
New Street, Cannon Street, Birmingham. [40

SHAKESPEARE.—Visitors to STRATFORD are invited to inspect the curious and invaluable Authentic Relics of the Immortal Poet, removed from his birthplace, together with the first visitors, book commencing in 1812, at Mrs. JAMES'S, High Street, Stratford-on-Avon. [54

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON.

RED HORSE HOTEL. Known to Americans as "Washington Irving's" Hotel. Proprietor W. Lowry. [53

MARY ANN DARE,
The Shakespeare
FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

Good Stabling and Lock-up Coach Houses.
Cars, Phætons, &c. [102

PEDAL ORGANS, 6 *to* 120 *Guineas.*
DRAWING ROOM ORGANS, 20 *to* 38 *Guineas.*

HARMONIUMS ENTIRELY SUPERSEDED.

75 GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS
AWARDED TO MASON AND HAMLIN'S
CABINET ORGANS.

American Resonant Air Chamber Organs, cheapest and best.
ALWAYS IN TUNE.

Warranted by the Makers for five years.

BREAVINGTON & SONS, 309, REGENT ST., LONDON.
Sole Agents for Great Britain.

Leicester, Sept. 1st, 1869.

Gentlemen,—The American Organ has arrived in perfect order. I hardly know how to express to you my great satisfaction with it. . . The richness and purity of its tone, and the depth and power of the Sub Bass are truly wonderful. I never before met with an instrument so near perfection.—HENRY J. LESLIE, Mus. D. [143

AUTUMN FASHIONS
PAPER PATTERNS!!!

LIFE-SIZED TRIMMED PAPER MODELS,
WITH FLAT PATTERNS TO CUT FROM,

Of every Style required in DRESS and MANTLE MAKING, are supplied through the (book) post by

MRS. C. E. BROWN,
ARTISTE DE MODES,
17, *WESTBOURNE GROVE, LONDON, W.*

All Country Buyers—Drapers, Outfitters, Dressmakers, and others—should visit the Showrooms, five minutes' walk from the Great Western Railway Station.

MORE THAN 30 PER CENT. PROFIT MAY BE ADDED TO THE TRADE PROFITS.

Descriptive Price Lists gratuitously on application.
SHIPPERS SUPPLIED. [5

ROYAL BIRMINGHAM SOCIETY OF ARTISTS.

THE AUTUMN EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY IS NOW OPEN DAILY, from Ten till Six o'clock, and on MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS from 7 till 10 o'clock.

Admission, One Shilling. Season Tickets, 5s.
Catalogues, 6d.

August 30, 1869. [144

BIRMINGHAM.

THE NEW
GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
(Snow Hill Station.)

"One of the most elegant, comfortable, and economical Hotels in the three kingdoms."—*The Field*, July 31. [75

SHELLARD AND HODGSON'S

WATERPROOF CLOAKS,

WATERPROOF SHAWLS,

WATERPROOF COSTUMES.

82, *HIGH STREET, Birmingham.* [76

HUNT'S ECONOMICAL MOURNING AND FUNERAL WAREHOUSE,
94, *BULL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.*

BLACK SILKS, Deep and Half Mourning Dresses of Every Description.
SHAWLS, MANTLES, BONNETS, CAPS, and all kinds of Mourning Fancy Goods.
FUNERALS conducted with economy in any part of the country. [22

MAY'S HATS.

FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.

These Hats will be found to equal any in wear—for *Style, Durability, Lightness,* and *Cheapness.*

NOTE THE ADDRESS!
24, SMALLBROOK STREET,
(Opposite Day's Concert Hall)
BIRMINGHAM. [151

STAR TEA COMPANY FOR GOOD BLACK, GREEN, OR MIXED TEA, 2s. 6d. per lb.

74 B, WORCESTER STREET, BIRMINGHAM. [16

LEICESTER.—The *only Daily Paper* in the county is the *LEICESTER DAILY MAIL.* Best and cheapest Advertising Medium. All letters to be sent to T. W. R. Lee, Proprietor, Granby Yard, Rutland-street, Leicester. [68

THE STATIONERY COMPANY'S Catalogue of cheap Papers and Envelopes, post free. 8, 10, & 12, Garrick Street, Covent Garden.

THE STATIONERY COMPANY'S cheap Engraving and Printing.

THE STATIONERY COMPANY'S Artistic Dies, Monograms, Crests, Arms, Addresses, &c. Specimens free.

THE STATIONERY COMPANY'S cheap Stamping and Illuminating.

THE STATIONERY COMPANY'S Filtered Ink.

PRESENTATION BIBLES.

PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, AND HYMNALS,
IN CHOICE AND ELEGANT BINDINGS.

ILLUSTRATED BOOKS FOR TESTIMONIALS

SCHOOL PRIZES, SUNDAY SCHOOL REWARDS,
AND
CHILDREN'S PICTURE BOOKS,
For Variety and Cheapness unsurpassed.

THE EDUCATIONAL TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.
29 *and* 30, *UNION ST., BIRMINGHAM.*
94] JOHN KEMPSTER, Manager.

"A perfect ballad."—*Bath Chronicle.*

WHO'LL BUY SWEET VIOLETS?

Words by EDWARD LEGGE; Music by A. J. CALDICOTT.

London: C. Czerny, Regent Street, and of all musicsellers. [116

PHOTOGRAPHIE PARISIENNE,
36, *CANNON STREET, BIRMINGHAM.*

MONS. A. LETALLE (from Paris), respectfully informs the Inhabitants of this Town and Neighbourhood that he has OPENED the above ESTABLISHMENT, and hopes that his superior Productions (having had twenty years' experience) and punctuality to all orders entrusted to his care will secure to him a share of their patronage.

This Establishment will be found all that can be desired for the comfort of both Ladies and Gentlemen.

NEGATIVES TAKEN DAILY,
BY MONS. LETALLE, Personally.
ENLARGING, PAINTING, &c. [137

PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

MR. S. J. PARKER,
SURGEON DENTIST, ATTENDS DAILY,
17, *BENNETT'S HILL, BIRMINGHAM.*

ARTIFICIAL TEETH of the best quality and construction fixed without the slightest pain, operations being unnecessary. The most nervous person can be supplied without fear of pain or inconvenience. [81

TO DECORATIVE PAINTERS, &c.—A Decorator, being about to retire, is willing to furnish to Painters a series of 18 STENCIL DESIGNS suitable for ceilings, panels, and a variety of other purposes, for 24 stamps.—Address, T. S. N., 17, Water-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. [139

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
With which is now united the
BIRMINGHAM FIRE OFFICE.

The Directors invite attention to the Financial position of the Lancashire Insurance Company, as disclosed in the printed Balance-sheet to 31st December, 1868.

CAPITAL.

The Subscribed Capital amounts to £1,461,400., of which one-tenth has been actually paid up by a numerous and wealthy body of merchants and manufacturers, resident chiefly in Manchester, London, Liverpool, and Glasgow. The Paid-up Capital is, therefore, £146,400.

INCOME.

The Income during 1868 was as under:—

Fire Premiums	£112,579
Life Premiums	39,527
Interest on Investments	16,635
Total	£168,741

LIFE RESERVE FUND.

The Life Reserve Fund on 31st December, 1868, amounted to £169,330.

The Directors, by every means in their power, accompanied with the strictest economy in the management, have husbanded this fund with the greatest care, as is evidenced by the amount of the fund at the close of each of the last five years, viz.:—

1864	£105,079
1865	115,328
1866	133,679
1867	150,970
1868	169,330

INVESTED FUNDS.

The Total Funds of the Company on 31st December, 1868, amounted to £396,834.

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and full information on all points, may be obtained at any of the Offices or Agencies of the Company.

Manchester Offices:—EXCHANGE STREET.
GEORGE STEWART, General Manager & Actuary.

Birmingham Offices:—12, BENNETT'S HILL.
156] J. A. CUNNINGHAME, Resident Secretary.

MONARCH INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Offices—Royal Exchange Avenue, and Finch Lane, Cornhill.
President—The Right Hon. Earl POULETT.
Bankers—The Union Bank of London.

Fire Insurance on the non-tariff principle—every risk on its merits. Marine Insurance on Liberal terms. Prompt settlements.

W. H. HODGES, General Manager.
AGENTS REQUIRED TO REPRESENT THIS COMPANY. [6

TOTAL ABOLITION OF FIRE INSURANCE DUTY.

DISTRICT FIRE OFFICE
(Opposite the Post Office),
61, NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM,
UNITED WITH THE
ALLIANCE
BRITISH AND FOREIGN
LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INSTITUTED 1824.

Subscribed Capital	£5,000,000.
Paid-up and Invested Capital ...	550,000.
Life and Fire Funds invested (exclusive of and in addition to Capital) upwards of	1,000,000

BARTHOLOMEW LANE, BANK, LONDON, E.C.

ALL POLICIES ARE NOW RENEWED AND ISSUED FREE OF DUTY.

And no charge for Policy Stamp, however small the sum insured.

Receipts for the RENEWAL of POLICIES which became due at MICHAELMAS are ready for delivery at the Office, and by the Agents of the Company throughout the kingdom, payment of which, for the security of the assured, should be made on or before THURSDAY next, the 14th instant.

By order,
JOHN HENRY WRIGHT, *Resident Secretary.*
Oct. 7. 157]

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

MIDLAND COUNTIES OFFICE:—
TEMPLE STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

CAPITAL	£2,000,000.
INVESTED FUNDS	£3,538,078.
THE REVENUE FOR 1868 WAS	£1,300,000.

Undeniable Security, the Liability of Shareholders being Unlimited.

TRANSFERS TO THIS SUBSTANTIAL COMPANY FREE OF CHARGE.

171] M. SMART, *Local Manager.*

CURTIS & CURTIS,
TAILORS,
Juvenile Department—
29, BULL STREET,
BIRMINGHAM.

OVERCOATS FROM 10s.

[176

PROTECTION FROM FIRE.

BRYANT & MAY'S
TRADE MARK
SECURITY
LIGHT ONLY ON THE BOX
TRADE MARK
SECURITY
PATENT SAFETY MATCHES

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST
DANGEROUS IMITATIONS

[141

OFFICE FOR BRITISH AND FOREIGN PATENTS. Full particulars may be obtained by applying to PAYNE & TALBOT, 1, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham. [60

THE LONDON SEASON!—Country Families and others desiring SUITE of ROOMS elegantly Furnished, with attendance or otherwise, can have the same in detached Villa, with pretty Garden, close to Regent's Park; or the whole of a Nicely-Furnished HOUSE at Bayswater, by applying to W., 21, Alpha Road, N.W. [135

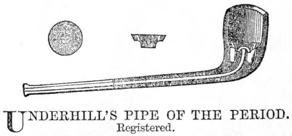
WHEELER & WILSON,
IMPROVED NEW PATENT SILENT WORKING
SEWING MACHINES.

Office and Sales Room of the Company—
EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, STEPHENSON PLACE,
BIRMINGHAM.

N.B.—We have no Agents in Birmingham. [138

TRADE MARK

M. J. ROTHSCHILD,
Midland
WATCH MANUFACTORY
Wholesale and for Exportation,
15, CAROLINE STREET,
BIRMINGHAM.



UNDERHILL'S PIPE OF THE PERIOD.
Registered.

"All lovers of the fragrant weed will welcome this invention." *Vide* "Birmingham Gazette," June 10, 1869.

"It is quite a novelty in its way and possesses many exclusive improvements." *Vide* "Tobacco Trade Review," Aug. 14, 1869.

To be had Wholesale and Retail, in Meerschaum (finest quality) from 16s., in Briar 1s. each, best quality 1s. 6d., from JOHN UNDERHILL, Tobacconist, NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM. [29

SAMUEL PHILLIPS,

TRADE MARK
STERLING VALUE

MANUFACTURING FURRIER,
49, *NEW STREET (Corner of Temple Street),*
BIRMINGHAM.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1798. [12

PHOTOGRAPHS OF NORTH WALES, WARWICK, LEAMINGTON, KENILWORTH, AND STRATFORD-ON-AVON, for the Stereoscope and Album, may be had at Wholesale Prices of A. FINDLOW, Smith Street, WARWICK. [125

ELEGANT PRESENTS.

The largest and best assortment of Foreign NOVELTIES to be found in the Midland Counties.

JAMES GARGORY, 41, Bull St., Birmingham.

PIANOFORTES.

F. and W. SABIN, 25, Bull Street. The best of every description on the three Years' system.

F. and W. SABIN, 25, Bull Street. Pianofortes by Collard and Collard, Broadwood, Erard, Challen, &c., on Sale or Hire.

F. and W. SABIN, 25, Bull Street. A large Assortment of Second-hand Pianofortes and Harmoniums at Greatly Reduced Prices. [113

PIESSE & LUBIN,
Agents in every British Possession,
LABORATORY OF FLOWERS,
MITCHAM AND LONDON.

PIESSE & LUBIN
ATELIER DES FLEURS

WHITE ROSE, a most delicate odour.
FRANGIPANNI, an eternal perfume.
MAGNOLIA, natural as the flower.
OPOPONAX
The Flower King
AMBERGRIS, more rare than gold.
VIOLET and ORANGE, for Weddings.
KISS-ME-QUICK, always sweet.

Three Bottles in case, 7s.; Single Samples, 2s. 6d.

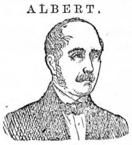
2, New Bond Street, London

[167

TO MERCHANTS, FACTORS, AND MANUFACTURERS GENERALLY.

We hereby give NOTICE, that on and after this date we shall adopt the DEVICE printed below as our TRADE MARK, and all Goods of our Manufacture will be Enclosed in Wrappers bearing such Mark on the Label.

ALBERT.



TRADE MARK.

BONNEY & DRAYCOTT,
Albert Rivet Works,
MACDONALD STREET,
BIRMINGHAM.

Manufacturers of PATENT COPPER RIVETS and WASHERS, COPPER BOAT NAILS; COPPER, ZINC, and IRON TACKS, BRASS WOOD SCREWS, IRON STOVE SCREWS, &c.

Special Quotations for Copper Rivets, Nails, and Tacks, Brass Wood Screws, &c., for Shipping Orders. [31

ILLUSTRATED PAPER FOR THE MIDLAND COUNTIES.

EVERY SATURDAY, PRICE THREEPENCE.

The
FORWARD

ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS

CONDUCTED BY JOSEPH HATTON.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

[BIRMINGHAM DAILY POST.]

The Illustrated Midland News is a new venture in local journalism, which deserves more than local support. It proposes to do for "The Midlands" what has already been done so successfully for imperial affairs. Similar in form, and equal in style, to the *Illustrated London News*, and published at only threepence, the new journal deserves to be a great success. It is printed in excellent style, on good paper, and in clear readable type. While the woodcuts are of the best order, the literary matter has not been neglected, and the *Illustrated Midland News* will be found full of interest, and worthy of a place in every household in the land.

[WORCESTERSHIRE CHRONICLE.]

The Illustrated Midland News will certainly be a formidable rival of the existing illustrated papers in the counties it more particularly addresses. The illustrations comprise a fair proportion of local scenes, with one or two well-executed portraits of local men; and the contemporary history of the world is illustrated by some well-drawn pictures, while the cravings of practical people are gratified by sundry drawings of machinery, and those of artistic tastes by copies of famous paintings. A very promising start has been made in the pictorial department, and in the letterpress there is much interesting reading under many heads.

[BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER.]

We have a hearty welcome for a youthful contemporary, the *Illustrated Midland News*, which, like a certain personage eminent in ancient mythology, has sprung up, at a single bound, into matured existence, This new illustrated weekly newspaper, avowedly an aspirant to share the rank through sharing in the qualifications of the *Illustrated London News*, will be devoted chiefly to the interests of the Midland Counties, and yet at the same time the important general news of the day will be both narrated and illustrated in its columns. The projectors of the *Illustrated Midland News* have put forth a telling prospectus; but they also declare that they prefer to be judged rather by their work than by any promise. The prospectus we may leave to speak for itself; and of the paper, which this day is just three weeks old, we need say no more than it gives an excellent promise of a prolonged career of useful and honourable success. May that promise be abundantly realised!

[BIRMINGHAM DAILY GAZETTE.]

We have been favoured with an early impression of the *Illustrated Midland News*, the new paper for the town and district, the first number of which will be published to-morrow. It is in every respect creditable to the enterprise and skill of its promoters. The paper is good, the printing excellent, and the illustrations equal to any of its London contemporaries. We would draw especial attention to the admirable portrait of Mr. Josiah Mason, and the view of the principal staircase of the Orphanage at Erdington. The other illustrations are varied, and on the whole good, the view of the South Staffordshire Exhibition being an excellent wood-cut. Altogether the new venture promises well, and has the appearance of success about it, which, for the credit of the town and district, we trust that it will achieve.

[BUILDER.]

The Illustrated Midland News, published in Birmingham, has begun very fairly. The difficulty will be to preserve the characteristic on which it is founded, and to prevent it from becoming simply an imitation of the *London Illustrated News*.

[DERBY TELEGRAPH.]

It is at all times a pleasure to us to see literary enterprise extending to the provinces. London has too long monopolised literary and artistic talent, and we therefore heartily welcome the advent of the *Illustrated Midland News*. The two first numbers have now appeared, and it is not too much to say that they are most creditable to both the promoters and to the artists employed, We hope the good people of Birmingham will support it heartily, and establish it in order that full justice may be done to the numerous picturesque objects in the Midland Counties.

[LONDON, PROVINCIAL, AND COLONIAL PRESS NEWS.]

The Illustrated Midland News is a new illustrated newspaper, which, as the prospectus states, is projected with a view of establishing amongst provincial journals an illustrated paper which shall hold as high a position in that field as the *Illustrated London News* enjoys in London. The paper is well got up and printed, and represents sixteen large pages about the same size as its famous prototype. The heading is well designed, and is illustrative of the arts and manufactures of the locality from which the paper emanates. Altogether the *Illustrated Midland News* will, we trust, like everything else, improve as it grows in public favour, to a firm place in which we cordially recommend it, both for its articles and its illustrations.

[EXETER FLYING POST.]

The provincial rival of the *Illustrated London News* has made its appearance. Published at Birmingham, it takes for its title the *Illustrated Midland News*, and it will not be the fault of its conductors if it does not take a high position in the ranks of the Newspaper Press. Its engravings are all excellently got up, and there is a tone and spirit about its literary contributions which ought to make it a welcome visitor all round the Wrekin.

[THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.]

A new illustrated provincial journal has made its appearance in Birmingham under the title of *The Illustrated Midland News*. The first number appeared on September 4, and it has been continued on each succeeding Saturday. It is a very creditable production in every respect. The heading was designed by Leighton, and embodies a variety of vignettes of Midland buildings, and, of course, the emblematic figures of Art and Industry, The proprietors managed to anticipate by a week the *Illustrated London News* in the production of engravings of the magnificent Orphan Asylum at Erdington, presented by Josiah Mason, together with a striking portrait of that gentleman. The aim of the projectors is to illustrate the trade of the district, and in this they will find ample scope amid the workshops of Birmingham and the Black Country; not to mention the flourishing and rapidly-increasing town of Leicester. The ultimate success of this novel venture must depend on its local attractions, and these, though not inexhaustible, will, if carefully worked, stand them in good stead for some time to come. The staff of the paper is excellent. Mr. Joseph Hatton, the author of "Bitter Sweets," and "Christopher Kenrick" (which, by-the-by, is a Press novel), is the editor and responsible proprietor. Mr. Edward Legge, whose graceful rhymes appear occasionally in the metropolitan magazines, is the sub-editor. Mr. Walter Maynard (Willert Beale) contributes a serial story; Blanchard Jerrold (Fin-Bec) a paper on continental manufacture. Mr. Hatton, who is also the editor of the *Gentleman's Magazine* and the editor and one of the proprietors of *Berrow's Worcester Journal*, resigns his post as editor of the latter journal, and Mr. Legge has also left the "Faithful City" to cast his fortunes with the new venture. Need we say that we wish this "novelty in provincial journalism" every success?

COVERS FOR BINDING ARE IN PREPARATION.
VOL. I. WILL BE ISSUED AT CHRISTMAS.

AGENTS ARE BEING APPOINTED ON THE CONTINENT, IN AMERICA, AND THE COLONIES.

TO ADVERTISERS.

REVISED ADVERTISING SCALE
OF THE
"ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS."

SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS ARE CHARGED SIXPENCE PER LINE, BUT NO SINGLE ADVERTISEMENT INSERTED AT LESS THAN 2s. 6d.

—1			1—
—2			2—
—3			3—
—4			4—
—5	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	5—
—6	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d,	6—
—7	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.	7—
—8	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.	8—
—9	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.	9—
—10	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.	10—
—11	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.	11—
—12	6s. 0d.	6s. 0d.	12—
—13	6s. 6d.	6s. 6d.	13—
—14	7s. 0d.	7s. 0d.	14—
—15	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.	15—
—16	8s. 0d.	8s. 0d.	16—
—17	8s. 6d.	8s. 6d.	17—
—18	9s. 0d.	9s. 0d.	18—
—19	9s. 6d.	9s. 6d.	19—
—20	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.	20—
—21	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.	21—
—22	11s. 0d.	11s. 0d.	22—
—23	11s. 6d.	11s. 6d.	23—
—24	12s. 0d.	12s. 0d.	24—
—25	12s. 6d.	12s. 6d.	25—

	£	s.	d.
ONE INCH SPACE	£0	5	0
QUARTER COLUMN	1	10	0
HALF COLUMN	3	10	0
WHOLE COLUMN	7	10	0

EITHER SOLID OR DISPLAYED.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS MAY BE MADE FOR A SERIES OF INSERTIONS ON APPLICATION TO THE PUBLISHER OR THE AGENTS.

Cuts or Displayed Advertisements Charged for Space.

DOUBLE COLUMNS CHARGED ONE-FOURTH MORE THAN THE RATE OF TWO COLUMNS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS, ARE CHARGED 2s. 6d. EACH.

THE *ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS* CAN BE OBTAINED IN PARIS ON SATURDAY, FROM M. MELLIER, 15, RUE SEGNIER.

BACK NUMBERS KEPT IN STOCK.
No. 1 WILL SHORTLY BE REPRINTED.

IN PREPARATION—

PALMERSTON MEMORIAL PAGE:

ILLUSTRATIONS OF LORD PALMERSTON'S SEATS,
PORTRAITS OF LORD AND LADY PALMERSTON, &c.

FOR CHRISTMAS.

A GRAND DOUBLE NUMBER:

CONTAINING FULL AND HALF-PAGE ENGRAVINGS FROM ORIGINAL DRAWINGS,
By Eminent Artists.

A NEW SONG, WITH ILLUSTRATED TITLE, &c.

ORIGINAL TALES, POEMS, SKETCHES, &c.,
By Well-known Authors.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THIS NUMBER SHOULD BE SENT TO THE PUBLISHER BY THE END OF NOVEMBER NEXT.

AGENTS SHOULD ALSO GIVE THEIR ORDERS AT AN EARLY DATE.
ONE AGENT ONLY APPOINTED IN EACH TOWN.
APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES NOT FILLED UP ARE INVITED.

The Paper will be posted to our Annual Subscribers, addressed direct from the Office, by Friday's Mails, to reach all parts of the United Kingdom on Saturdays, impressed with the Government Stamp, securing Re-posting, for 17s. 6d. per annum.

Printed by EDWARD LEGGE, for the Proprietors, at their Printing Works, Market Hall Passage, and published at 108, New Street, Birmingham.—*October* 9, 1869.